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# USSR Report

MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 1629



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## ARMED FORCES

### TROOP TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

#### Importance of Pre-Draft Training

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 May 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Initial Military Training"]

[Text] Initial military training is an important component part of readying young people for service in the USSR Armed Forces and military-patriotic indoctrination of the younger generation. Pursuant to the USSR Law on Universal Military Service Obligation, initial military training shall be offered at general-curriculum secondary schools, secondary specialized and vocational schools, and at training facilities of enterprises and kolkhozes. In the process of initial military training, future military personnel master the points of Leninist teaching and the USSR Constitution on defense of the socialist homeland and learn the purpose, character and features of the Soviet Armed Forces, the significance of military service as an honored obligation of citizens of the USSR, and the basic requirements of the military oath and general military regulations. Young men acquire knowledge and practical skills adequate to the training of a young soldier, and master the fundamentals of civil defense and protection against weapons of mass destruction. This enables them subsequently, following induction into the Armed Forces, more rapidly to master modern weapons and combat equipment.

Wherever local soviet and party agencies display genuine concern for initial military training of young men, where there are strong links between military district headquarters and military commissariats on the one hand and public and vocational education agencies, civil defense, and DOSAAF committees on the other, the quality of readying young men for military service is improving year by year. Instructive experience in skillful organization of initial military training and military-patriotic indoctrination has been amassed in Tul'skaya, Moskovskaya, Voronezhskaya, and Novosibirskaya oblasts of the RSFSR and in many oblasts of Belorussia and the Ukraine.

Initial military training has been well organized and military-patriotic work is effective at many schools, secondary technical schools and vocational schools. At Secondary School No 217 in Kiev, for example, excellent facilities for initial military training have been set up under the immediate supervision of director A. Kalinichev. Technical teaching devices are extensively employed. Initial military training classes are distinguished by a high degree of effectiveness and

instructiveness. The majority of school graduates, when inducted into the Armed Forces, become excellent rated in training, become proficiency-rated specialists and leaders in socialist competition. Many of its students choose an officer's career and enroll in service schools.

Unfortunately this is not the situation everywhere. At some educational institutions and enterprise training facilities initial military training does not fully meet today's requirements. Some military commissariats, public education and vocational training administrators do not give effective assistance to schools, secondary technical schools, and vocational schools. Mistakes in selecting military training officers, training facility chiefs and instructors have a serious effect on the level of initial military training. Some of them work without initiative and do nothing for their own political, military and pedagogic improvement or improvement of their methods skills. It is necessary more aggressively and efficiently to publicize the experience and know-how of military training officers and training facility chiefs who are achieving excellent quality in their initial military training classes and who conduct effective military-patriotic indoctrination together with the school faculty.

Initial military training facilities require constant attention. At a number of schools and training operations substandard facilities make it impossible to carry out the program in a high-quality manner and to develop practical skills in the future soldiers. Due to an inadequate number of indoor ranges, for example, weapon training is handled in an excessively simplified manner for students in the republics of the Caucasus, in Saratovskaya, Kirovskaya, Oshskaya, and Kurgan-Tyubinskaya Oblast.

In every rayon, city and town it is essential to have training establishments with excellent equipment for initial military training. They should become training methods centers for work with military training officers, chiefs and instructors of training facilities. Many training establishments in Moscow, Ivano-Frankovskaya, Odesskaya, and Chernigovskaya Oblasts display an example of purposefulness in the creation of modern facilities for initial military training.

During the summer, a favorable time for practical training, special attention should be devoted to organization of tactical field exercises and firing assault rifles with live ammunition. Wherever military unit firing ranges are not available, tactical training areas and firing ranges should be set up with available manpower and resources.

It is important to commence in advance preparations for basic and training methods courses of instruction for military training officers, chiefs and instructors of training facilities, to be held before the commencement of the new school year. These courses of instruction should focus on teaching advanced methods and techniques of organizing classes in general military training.

Military district civilian military training departments, military commissariats and public education agencies are called upon today to unite their efforts in selecting worthy candidates for enrollment in the departments of pedagogic institutes which prepare initial military training and physical education instructors.

Military units and military educational institutions are making an important contribution toward improving the quality of initial military training of young people. There should be continued organization of get-togethers between young people and excellent performers in combat and political training, acquainting young people with the weapons and equipment of military subunits, offering the use of indoor ranges, outdoor ranges, and training grounds for practical classes for students, and assigning military personnel to serve as study group instructors involving study of the fundamentals of military affairs. Unit commanding officers and chiefs of military educational institutions and political agencies should assist general-curriculum schools, secondary technical schools and vocational schools in establishing facilities for initial military training.

Initial military training -- an important element in strengthening the nation's defense capability -- makes a big contribution toward accomplishing the tasks assigned by the 26th CPSU Congress pertaining to forming a generation of people who are politically active, knowledgeable, who like to work and know how to work, and who are ready at all times to come to the defense of our homeland. To make sure that each and every class within the initial military training system enriches young people with knowledge and skills required by the defender of the homeland and consolidates in the consciousness of the younger generation the ideals of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and willingness to come to the defense of the great achievements of socialism means preparing for the Armed Forces future recruits who are capable of carrying out their military duty in an exemplary manner.

#### Training More Educated Soldiers

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Individual Work"]

[Text] Implementing the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, commanders, political agencies, party and Komsomol organizations of army and navy, on the basis of a combined approach, are working persistently to ensure further improvement in the political, military and moral indoctrination of military personnel, and are mobilizing them for exemplary performance of their constitutional duty and the tasks facing the Armed Forces. Individual work with personnel is an efficient means of boosting the effectiveness of ideological indoctrination of servicemen, making it possible comprehensively to study each individual and, on this basis, aggressively to influence his consciousness.

The major social changes which have taken place in our society have also exerted considerable influence on the social countenance of army and navy personnel. Today young people entering military service possess a higher level of education, and therefore have more diversified needs, inclinations, and interests. At the same time the majority of young men are inducted into the army immediately on completing secondary school, and it is sometimes difficult for them to handle the burdens of military labor. Military service itself has also become much more complex than in the past. This naturally requires continuous improvement of the entire indoctrinational process, its methods and techniques, an organic combination of these methods and techniques with individual work with personnel, which should be focused on forming in servicemen excellent moral-political and fighting qualities, an



aggressive life attitude, and conscientious, exemplary performance of military duty.

Considerable experience has been amassed in the army and navy on individual indoctrination work with personnel, and there are many examples confirming its high degree of effectiveness. For example, considerable success in combat training and competition has been achieved in the unit under the command of Gds Col L. Kovalev. The political-indoctrination measures conducted in this unit are skillfully supplemented by individual work with personnel, in which warrant officers and non-commissioned officers participate actively with the officers. They conduct individual discussions and make psychological-pedagogic observations, organize individual assistance for personnel, and enlist them to participation in civic affairs. Particular attention is focused on those personnel who have displayed a lack of discipline and a careless attitude toward performance of their military duties. Subunit commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations are through joint efforts designating the paths of individual pedagogic influence on such personnel and are seeking to obtain from them exemplary service performance and unswerving observance of regulations. Indoctrinators also devote considerable attention to other personnel, including excellent-rated individuals. Their efforts are directed toward proceeding further, achieving new successes, and assisting fellow servicemen in overcoming difficulties. Such purposeful work produces good results. For three years in a row now the unit has maintained its ranking of excellent.

Effectiveness of individual work with personnel depends in large measure on pedagogic skill, the professional and moral qualities of commanders and political workers. Such indoctrinator qualities as kindness, restraint and tact, combined with a demanding and high-principled attitude toward subordinates, the ability to create an atmosphere of frankness and mutual trust, in which a person reveals himself more fully and shares everything which is of concern to him, should advance to the forefront. Also of importance is a positive example by the indoctrinator himself.

Personal communication and a frank, sincere discussion are an indispensable source of knowledge for the superior on the professional and political qualities of his subordinate. In spite of its external simplicity and accessibility, however, a one-on-one discussion demands considerable skill of the indoctrinator. Experience shows that it should be preceded by preparation, consisting in thorough comprehension of previously acquired information on the subordinate, impressions about him, and on his character and personality traits. This enables the indoctrinator to select in advance the most effective of the many available methods and techniques of exerting influence.

Individual work with personnel should be conducted not in a sporadic and random fashion but continuously, purposefully, and in all situations. One should first of all emphasize in individual work those positive qualities of military personnel with the support of which one can successfully improve forming of a person's personality. Faith in a person, in his resources and abilities is one of the most important conditions for success in indoctrination work. Reliance on the positive, however, does not exclude but on the contrary presupposes a high-principled, persistent campaign against a serviceman's shortcomings. And those officers who concentrate their entire attention only on incorrect conduct of a subordinate, in the

belief that this is the fastest way to achieve a positive result, are being rash and hasty. A sense of measure and tact should be observed in working with others. It is important thereby to see positive traits and qualities in a subordinate, to help him consolidate and further develop them, and to reveal growth prospects to him.

Individual work should be conducted with all categories of military personnel. But it frequently happens that commanders and political workers, directing their efforts toward the undisciplined and performance laggards, lose sight of those subordinates who are not cause for concern because of their conduct or attitude toward military service. This is a serious miscalculation. Sometimes the result is that such personnel relax their efforts in training and duties, backslide from already achieved levels, and become performance laggards. Such occurrences cannot be tolerated.

The collective plays an important role in forming the qualities needed by the serviceman. In concrete deeds and actions within the collective are revealed the individual features of each man, his character, habits, and proclivities. The collective is capable of exerting profound influence on one's conduct and attitude toward military service and can prevent violations of military discipline and regulations. Commanders, political workers, party and Komsomol organizations must display unflagging concern for unifying military collectives, utilizing in full measure the strength of the army and navy community for indoctrinational purposes.

Every officer, warrant officer, noncommissioned officer and petty officer, who are entrusted with a difficult and responsible task -- indoctrination of subordinates -- must master the skill of individual work. It is the duty of higher commanders, political agencies and party organizations to arm indoctrinators with advanced know-how, knowledge of military education science and psychology, and to teach them the ability effectively to influence people's consciousness. In the course of inspections in army and navy units there should be deeper analysis of practical individual work, with a more demanding approach to evaluation of existing shortcomings, and there should be more purposeful teaching of the art of indoctrination to commanders and political workers, especially those who have recently completed service school or who have been promoted to a more responsible job.

Further improvement of individual indoctrination work with personnel and strengthening of its effectiveness and efficiency will make it possible in the course of summer training to accomplish combat training tasks more successfully, fully to achieve socialist pledges, and to boost the combat readiness of units and naval ships to an even higher level.

#### Role of Aviation in Combined Arms Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Jul 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Fire Support From the Air"]

[Text] Summer combat training is in full swing. In field exercises, on training flights, and long ocean cruises the men of the army and navy are working persistently to improve their combat proficiency, are working selflessly to achieve effective and high-quality execution of each and every combat training mission, and are seeking further strengthening of the combat readiness of units and naval ships, military discipline and organization, and increased vigilance.



Successful accomplishment of combat training tasks depends to a significant degree on how precisely is accomplished coordination among units and subunits of the Armed Forces branches and combat arms. This is persuasively attested by the experience of the Great Patriotic War. Victorious operations conducted in this war constitute a model of coordination of the efforts of the different combat arms. The role of close tactical and fire teamwork has become even more important in conditions of today's combined-arms combat, in connection with a sharp increase in its pace, the striking power of weapons, and troop maneuverability and mobility. All this naturally dictates the necessity of aggressive involvement of supporting forces and maximum effectiveness of their employment in carrying out combat missions.

In conditions of modern combat it is difficult, and in some cases impossible for ground forces subunits and units to get along without air support. The practical experience of exercises indicates that powerful airstrikes with the element of surprise frequently affect to a determining degree the successful outcome of battle both in the attack and in the defense. This is achieved by prompt and timely request for air by the combined-arms commander, the preciseness and concreteness of the missions assigned the fixed-wing or rotary-wing aircraft group leader, and naturally depends on the level of fire and tactical skill of the aviation personnel.

Instructive in this regard is the experience of the men of the excellent-rated helicopter regiment under the command of Col V. Maslov. In order successfully to accomplish fire support missions, the commander and his staff devote much attention to working on problems of coordination with the motorized rifle or tank unit which is to receive the air support. In order to ensure efficiency and flexibility of combat control, specially trained forward air controllers are designated, who knowledgeably guide the airstrikes directly from the combat disposition of the advancing force. Here they thoroughly study and, taking account of fundamental qualitative changes in equipment and tactics, successfully utilize the experience of combat employment of the famed IL-2 during the war years.

Modern fighter-bombers and helicopter gunships designated to provide close air support to motorized rifle, tank, airborne and naval infantry subunits, possess enormous combat capabilities. Combined-arms commanders must be familiar with these capabilities in order to utilize them skillfully, with full effect and in a tactically expedient manner, taking into account the nature of the missions, air safety requirements, and the necessity of thrifty expenditure of assets, fuel, and ammunition. The Taman' Guards Motorized Rifle Division imeni M. I. Kalinin as well as other leading Ground Forces combined units and units approach accomplishment of these responsible tasks precisely from such a position.

Some combined-arms commanders, however, limit themselves to a superficial knowledge of the performance characteristics of close-support aircraft, fail to consider established regulations governing flight operations, and seek to utilize the transport and combat helicopters placed at their disposal only for various inefficient transport hauls. Such wastefulness causes not only unnecessary expenditure of resources but also causes aircrew weapon and tactical proficiency to suffer. Instances of this kind have occurred in the Odessa, Transcaucasus, and certain other military districts.

Also meriting reproach are those aviation commanders who fail to focus their pilots, navigators, and weapons officers on thorough study of combined-arms tactics,

ground forces combat equipment and weapons, and who violate flight operations rules and regulations. This is particularly intolerable since army aircrews most frequently are operating in close proximity to the ground, at extremely low altitudes.

In the interests of further improvement in the tactical and weapon skills of aircrews, it is essential to conduct training drills and flight operations against an instructive background, in a situation maximally approaching actual combat, without unnecessary relaxation of demands and unnecessary situation simplifications, utilizing simulator equipment and tactical training areas with full effectiveness. It is useful to hold combined practice drills in order to intensify the training process. Fighter-bomber and army aircrews, who directly perform ground troops fire support missions, should be taught to perform aggressively above the battlefield, and to hit accurately and on the first pass fast-moving small armored targets, camouflaged and concealed control facilities and antiaircraft weapons. Particular attention should be focused on actions above mountain-desert terrain and improvement of aircrew night training.

Commanders and staffs must devote unrelenting attention to matters involving development of teamwork with supported units and improving tactical control. Toward this end we should follow the practice of regular tours of duty in ground troops units by forward air controllers and arm them with advanced know-how in the area of tactically knowledgeable guidance of air activities over the battlefield, innovatively utilizing the lessons learned in the war.

We know what a powerful means of increasing combat readiness is socialist competition in the army and navy. Commanders, political agencies, and party organizations of aviation combined units and units should direct the efforts of their men toward the campaign to improve tactical and weapons skills. Every support should be given to the aviator movement under the slogan: "Every bomb, rocket, missile and shell into the target!", ensuring exemplary performance by Communists, with more extensive publicity for the performance achievements of expert rocket, missile and bomb marksmen, adopting their experience and know-how into the practical activities of all aviators.

Ground troops fire support activities, especially at the decisive moments in combat, demand maximum focusing of volition on the part of pilots, navigators, and weapons officers. This must be taken into account in political indoctrination work with aircrews. This work should be of a purposeful nature. Aviation personnel should be indoctrinated in the examples of the mass heroism of Soviet fliers during the years of the Great Patriotic War.

Boosting the level of close air support, aviators are not only improving their own flying and tactical skills but are also actively helping improve the fighting proficiency of those with whom they are called upon to cooperate in performing mock combat missions: motorized riflemen, tankers, paratroopers, and naval infantrymen.

## Need For Physical Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondents Lt Col V. Shevchenko and M. Shlayen: "In the Interests of Combat Training"]

[Text] The status of activities pursuant to the new Soviet Army and Navy physical training manual which went into effect three years ago, was discussed at a training-methods conference of Ground Forces physical training specialists and sports club chiefs of military districts and groups of forces, held in the Red-Banner Odessa Military District. The conferees also exchanged experience and know-how in organizing mass sports activities in units as well as the training and indoctrination process in the Army Sports Club.

Vice Adm N. Shashkov, chairman of the Sports Committee of the USSR Ministry of Defense, discussed how physical conditioning directly affects the combat efficiency of subunits. In recent years a good many interesting suggestions have been developed and adopted in line units, which have helped boost the level of physical preparedness of personnel. Morning calisthenics, for example, have a changed content to a significant degree, as they are now filled with the most varied exercises, moves and actions, which are not only for the purpose of stretching and warming muscles but are also of an applied nature. In most units greater attention is being devoted to developing stamina in the men.

In some units, however, due to errors in the methods of holding physical training classes, lack of diversity in the physical training exercise sequences, lack of adequate supervision, and inadequate methods skills on the part of some officers (for the most part young officers), the quality of physical conditioning of personnel is lagging behind performance indicators in other areas of combat training.

Col V. Sorokin, Ground Forces chief of drill training and physical training, devoted the bulk of his address to an analysis of existing shortcomings. Exercises held in recent years as well as inspections have shown that the men of a number of units in the Siberian Military District, Volga Military District, and Baltic Military District show excellent physical conditioning, while progress in improving the physical conditioning of personnel is not so much in evidence in some subunits of the Turkestan Military District, North Caucasus Military District, Kiev Military District, and Leningrad Military District. What are the reasons for this? In certain subunits of the Kiev Military District (Col I. Kosobryukhov, district chief of physical training and sports), for example, physical training classes for young soldiers were either not being held at all or were being held at lengthy intervals. In the North Caucasus Military District (Lt Col O. Grachev, district chief of physical training), locations for training classes and practice drills were not always readied in a prompt and timely manner.

The personnel of some units have done a particularly poor job of mastering those moves and actions which require gradual, sequential work and methodologically skilled training, particularly hand-to-hand fighting techniques. The experience and know-how amassed in the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany and in the Belorussian Military District, where a precise system has been adopted for training personnel in



hand-to-hand combat, is utilized to an insufficient degree. The level of mastery of hand-to-hand combat skills by personnel is also affected by a shortage of volunteer instructors and a poor level of methods skills on the part of the officer-instructors.

There are also deficiencies and errors in the organization of mass sports activities. Frequently the time allocated by the daily routine for sports practices in sections is not properly utilized, while sometimes sports activities perk up on the eve of an inspection, but then die down quickly. Cases of deception still occur with the holding of inspections. In one subunit in the Turkestan Military District, for example, the inspecting officers were presented documents which indicated that 95 percent of the men had met the Military Sports Complex performance standards, while only 5-7 percent were able to meet these performance standards in an actual check.

The conferees exchanged views and became acquainted in a practical manner with the principal directions of activity and recommendations for further improving the physical conditioning of military personnel, and elaborated a unity of views on various topic items. Considerable interest was aroused by demonstration and instructor-method classes dealing with hand-to-hand fighting, incidental training drills, obstacle negotiation techniques, crossing rivers afloat, and double-time marching. The specialists were briefed on a new method of organizing and holding exercises on a mountain obstacle course by the authors of such a course, headed by Col V. Prusakov (Transcaucasus Military District).

The conferees attended a sports festival specially organized for them in one of the units of the Red-Banner Odessa Military District. The program included many original exercises, promoting not only the men's physical but also psychological conditioning.

Many useful things could be learned during demonstration classes at the Odessa Army Sports Club.

"Physical training is not an end in itself," stated Col Gen V. Merimskiy, deputy chief of the Main Combat Training Directorate of the Ground Forces, in summing up the conference. "The quality of our work in this area should be evaluated proceeding primarily from the degree to which personnel are prepared to carry out training missions in conditions maximally approaching actual combat."

Comrade Merimskiy focused attention on such key elements as development of agility and stamina in the men, and their consummate mastery of the techniques of hand-to-hand fighting and mountain training.

Col Gen I. Voloshin, commander of the Odessa Military District, and Lt Gen P. Fomichev, military council member and chief of the the district political directorate, were present at the final session.

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## ARMED FORCES

### LIST OF SUBJECTS FOR INDOCTRINATION LECTURES AND REPORTS

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 8, Apr 81 (signed to press 10 Apr 81)  
pp 9-10

[List: "Sample Topics for Lectures and Reports on the Materials and Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The Report by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress — A Historic Program of Constructive Development and Peace.

The World Historic Significance of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Propagandizing the Materials and Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress Is a Matter of Enormous Political Importance.

The 26th CPSU Congress on the Situation in the World and Party International Policy.

Continued Growth in the Might and Influence of the Socialist World.

The Invincible Alliance of Fraternal Parties Is the Foundation of the Growing Strength of the Community of Socialist Countries.

The Military-Political Defense Alliance of the Socialist Countries Watches over the Peace and the Achievements of Socialism.

The Development of the Soviet Union's Relations with the Liberated Countries.

The CPSU and the World Communist Movement.

The CPSU and the World Revolutionary Process.

The Continuing Aggravation of the General Crisis of Capitalism and Its Contradictions in the Current Phase.

The 26th CPSU Congress on the Further Exacerbation of the Ideological Opposition Between the Two World Systems.



**The Soviet Union's Relations with the Capitalist Countries.**

**Further Development of the Soviet Program of Peace in the Materials and Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.**

**CPSU Economic Policy in the Period of Developed Socialism.**

**Basic Results of the USSR's Economic Development in the 1970's and in the 10th Five-Year Plan and the Significance for Defense.**

**Timely National Economic Problems of the 1980's and the 11th Five-Year Plan.**

**Basic Challenges of Economic and Social Development of the USSR in the 11th Five-Year Plan. The Significance of the Five-Year Plan for Defense.**

**The 26th CPSU Congress on the Principal Ways to Improve Public Well-Being.**

**Scientific-Technical Progress and Its Role in the Development of Socialist Production.**

**Raising Production Efficiency is a Key Economic and Social Challenge.**

**Switching the Economy to the Intensive Path of Development Is the Paramount Challenge of the 11th Five-Year Plan.**

**The 26th CPSU Congress on the Significance and Further Development of the USSR's Foreign Economic Ties.**

**The 26th CPSU Congress on Ways to Improve Methods of Managing the Economy.**

**The 26th CPSU Congress on Further Improving the Level of Management and Economic Activity.**

**The 26th Party Congress on Socialist Competition. Ways to Make Competition More Effective Under Military Conditions.**

**The 26th CPSU Congress on the Economical and Proprietary Attitude Toward Public Property.**

**It Is the Duty and Obligation of the Soviet Fighting Man To Take a Thrifty, Protective Attitude Toward Weapons and Equipment and State and Military Property.**

**The 26th CPSU Congress on Sociopolitical and Cultural Development of Soviet Society.**

**Questions of Further Strengthening the Material and Nonmaterial Foundations of the Soviet Way of Life and Shaping the New Type of Human Being, in the Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress.**

**The Development of the Social Class Structure and Nationality Relationships in a Mature Socialist Society.**

**The 26th Party Congress on Further Development of the Soviet Political System and Socialist Democracy.**

**The 26th CPSU Congress on the Party as the Vanguard of the Soviet People. The Party of Lenin Is the Mind, Honor, and Conscience of our Day.**

**The 26th CPSU Congress on Further Improving the Style and Methods of Party Leadership. Improving the Administrative Activities of Military Cadres in Light of Party Demands.**

**The 26th CPSU Congress on Further Improvements in Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work.**

**The Basic Tasks of Party Ideological Indoctrination Work Under Contemporary Conditions.**

**The CPSU on the Educational Role of the Soviet Armed Forces.**

**Timely Issues of Ideological-Political, Military, and Moral Indoctrination of Army and Navy Personnel in Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.**

**V. I. Lenin and the 26th CPSU Congress on the Patriotic and Internationalist Indoctrination of Fighting Men of the Armed Forces and All Soviet People. Indoctrination of Personnel in the Heroic Traditions of Our Army and Our People.**

**The Leninist Doctrine of Defense of the Socialist Fatherland and Its Further Elaboration in the Materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Works of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.**

**The 26th CPSU Congress on the Further Aggravation of the General Crisis of Capitalism and the Growing Aggressiveness of Imperialism.**

**The Aggressive, Unprincipled and Risky Policy of the United States Is the Source of the Worsening International Situation.**

**NATO Is a Tool of Aggression and Imperialist Expansion.**

**The Hegemonistic, Chauvinistic, Antipeople Line of Policy and Practice of the Beijing Leadership and Its Anti-Soviet Essence.**

**The Joining Up of the Beijing Hegemonists and the Imperialists Threatens World Peace and Security.**

**The 26th CPSU Congress on Ways To Strengthen Peace, Further Detente, and Restrain the Arms Race.**

The 26th CPSU Congress on the USSR Armed Forces as the Reliable Protector of the Peaceful, Constructive Labor of the Soviet People.

CPSU Management of the Armed Forces Is the Foundation of Foundations of Soviet Military Development.

The 26th CPSU Congress on Building Up the Country's Defensive Might and Armed Forces.

The 26th CPSU Congress on the Combat Potential of the Soviet Armed Forces as a Strong Fusion of Good Technical Equipment, Combat Skills, and Invincible Morale.

The 26th CPSU Congress on the Activities of the Warsaw Pact Organization and Its Political Consulting Committee.

V. I. Lenin and the 26th CPSU Congress on the Necessity for Soviet People and Army and Navy Fighting Men To Be Extremely Vigilant.

The Indestructible Fraternal Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR Is One of the Key Factors in the Country's Defense Capability and the Fighting Effectiveness of Its Armed Forces.

We Will Answer the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress with New Advances in Combat and Political Training and by Raising the Combat Readiness of the Units and Ships.

Broaden All-Army Socialist Competition.

The Demands of the CPSU with Respect to Further Strengthening Discipline. Ways to Improve Troop Indoctrination in the Spirit of Strong Military Discipline and High Combat Readiness.

Special Features of Internationalist Indoctrination of Personnel in Multi-national Military Collectives.

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## **ARMED FORCES**

### **LIST OF SUBJECTS FOR INDOCTRINATION SPEECHES AND DISCUSSIONS**

**Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 8, Apr 81 (signed to press 10 Apr 81)  
pp 11-12**

**[List: "Sample Topics for Speeches and Discussions by Political Information Specialists and Agitators on the Materials and Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress"]**

**[Text] The Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress Are an Expression of the Fundamental Interests, Thoughts, and Hopes of the People.**

**The Party of Lenin Is the People's Strength.**

**The Party and the People are One.**

**The Party's Plans Are the People's Plans.**

**We Will Fulfill the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress!**

**We Approve of and Support the Leninist Domestic and Foreign Policy of the CPSU.**

**Two Ways in World Politics.**

**Defense of the Socialist Fatherland Is the Sacred Duty of Every Citizen of the USSR.**

**The Class, Internationalist Character of CPSU Foreign Policy.**

**The USSR and Its Allies Are the Principal Bulwark of Peace on Earth.**

**The Community of Socialist Countries Is Growing and Becoming Stronger.**

**The Military-Political Alliance of Fraternal Socialist Countries Watches over the Peace and Socialism.**

**The Soviet Union is the Loyal Friend of the Countries and Peoples That Have Liberated Themselves from Colonialism.**

**Imperialism and Neocolonialism Are the Enemies of the Liberated Countries.**

**The 26th CPSU Congress on the Role of the Party of Lenin in the World Communist Movement and the International Significance of Its Domestic and Foreign Policy.**

**The 26th CPSU Congress on the USSR's Relations with the Capitalist Countries.**

**Opposing the Forces of Aggression.**

**Ideological Attacks by Imperialism in the Service of Aggressive Forces.**

**The New Soviet Peace Initiatives and their International Significance.**

**The Development of the Soviet Economy in the 1970's and the 10th Five-Year Plan.**

**The Principal National Economic Challenges of the 11th Five-Year Plan.**

**The Public Good Is the CPSU's Highest Goal.**

**The Confident Advance of Soviet Industry.**

**The Main Construction Projects of the 11th Five-Year Plan.**

**Party Agrarian Policy in Action.**

**The Economy Must Be Economical.**

**Intensification of Production and Its Significance.**

**Scientific-Technical Progress in the 11th Five-Year Plan.**

**The Significance of the 11th Five-Year Plan for Defense.**

**The Labor Contribution of Military Men To Meeting National Economic Challenges.**

**Party Social Policy in the 11th Five-Year Plan.**

**Further Strengthening the Unity and Solidarity of Soviet Society.**

**The Soviet People — A New Historical Community.**

**The 26th CPSU Congress on the Fraternal Friendship of the Peoples of the USSR.**



In a Single Family (Discussions of the Union and Autonomous Republics and the Region Where You Serve).

Labor for the Good of Society Is the Source of Its Prosperity.

Public Education in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

CPSU Concern for the Health of the Soviet People.

Shaping the New Type of Human Being Is an Important Task in Building Communism.

The 26th CPSU Congress on Further Development of the Soviet Political System.

The Consistent Democratism of Mature Socialism.

The USSR Constitution of the Rights and Duties of Soviet People.

The 26th CPSU Congress of the Party of the Vanguard of the Soviet People.

The Ideological and Political Indoctrination Work of the CPSU and Ways To Improve It.

The Deepening General Crisis of Capitalism and Intensification of Militarism.

Imperialism Is To Blame for Wars of Aggression.

The Arms Race Threatens World Peace and Security.

The 26th CPSU Congress on U. S. Policies.

The 26th CPSU Congress on Chinese Policies.

The Contemporary Military-Political Situation and the Need for Higher Vigilance and Constant Combat Readiness.

The USSR Armed Forces Watch over the Peaceful, Constructive Labor of the Soviet People.

Lenin's Behests to Soviet Fighting Men on Defending the Socialist Fatherland.

Management of the Armed Forces by the Leninist Party Is the Key Source of their Strength and Might.

V. I. Lenin and the CPSU on the Internationalist Aspect of Defending the Gains of Socialism. The Warsaw Pact Is a Reliable Shield for Peace and Socialism.

The 26th CPSU Congress and Soviet Fighting Men as Unselfish, Courageous Patriots, and Internationalists.

The Soviet Fighting Men Are Loyal to the Heroic Traditions of our Army and our People.

Constant Combat Readiness Is the Constitutional Duty of the USSR Armed Forces and Their Duty to the People.

Vigilance is our Weapon.

High Military Discipline Is an Essential Condition of Constant Combat Readiness.

Fulfill the Requirements of the Military Oath and Regulations as a Sacred Duty.

Follow the Regulations and You Will Win Honor and Glory.

Observe Regulation Internal Order Strictly.

The Military Collective Is Your Military Family.

Keally Learn Military Affairs.

Learn That Which Is Essential in War.

Unselfish Military Labor Is the Way to Military Skill.

Strengthen Military Comradeship and Friendship.

Take a Hero as your Example.

Careful Preservation of Weapons and Equipment and State and Military Property Is the Everyday Duty of the Fighting Man.

Use Fuel, Electricity, and Materials Economically.

We Will Celebrate the Year of the 26th CPSU Congress with New Successes in All-Army Socialist Competition.

Disseminate the Know-How of the Leaders to All Fighting Men.

Our Efficiency Workers and Inventors.

We Will Answer the Party and State's Concern for Strengthening the Defensive Might of the Homeland and Its Armed Forces with Unselfish Military Labor.

All Our Thoughts and Deeds Are Directed To Carrying Out the Historical Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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## ARMED FORCES

### TROOP INDOCTRINATION: IMPROVEMENT METHODS DISCUSSED

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 10, May 81 (signed to press 11 May 81)  
pp 1-2

[Article: "Give Concern and Attention to Graphic Agitation"]

[Text] Graphic agitation is receiving an ever-larger role in communist indoctrination of Soviet people. It is one of the most effective forms of mass agitation work among fighting men. And now today, when our people and fighting men of the Armed Forces are living and laboring under the profound impact of the resolutions of the 26th CPSU Congress, graphic agitation with its vivid artistic means is awakening the initiative and labor enthusiasm of millions of people and serving as an active propagandist, organizer and fighter to carry out these great tasks.

Commanders, political workers and party organizations of the units and ships have taken the necessary steps to use graphic agitation to bring the ideas of the congress to every fighting man. Useful experience on this level has been accumulated in the collectives where officer A. Sekretarev is political worker (in the Order of Lenin Moscow M.D.). The activists of this collective have decided that the paramount thing in all work to make up graphic agitation materials is to show in vivid, impressive form that the 26th CPSU Congress was an outstanding political event in the life of the party and the Soviet people. All the display stands, posters and slogans stress the idea that the Accountability Report of the Party Central Committee, which was presented by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the congress, is a document of great theoretical and practical importance which provides communists and all Soviet people with knowledge of the contemporary situation and perspectives on social development.

Many examples of skillful use of graphic agitation could be given. At the same time, it must be observed that in some places the work of commanders, political agencies and party organizations in this area still has not become as extensive and purposeful as demanded by the Party Central Committee in its decree entitled "The State of Measures To Enhance the Role of Graphic Agitation in Communist Indoctrination of the Working People." In the report at the 26th Party Congress, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized: "We are concerned that our mass information and propaganda media always serve as a true tribune of party and nationwide public opinion." This statement applies fully to graphic agitation as well.

Practice shows that graphic agitation should be developed and improved in two directions. In the first place, we should put together so-called small, operational media — posters, slogans, appeals, banners, display cases, panels and stands. In the second place, we should develop subject panels and boards for putting up on military posts, in housing developments, and at ranges, tank testing grounds, airfields and military motor pools. This basic form demands an especially clearcut topical orientation, strong ideological content and high artistic level.

What factors arouse interest in graphic agitation and enable it to perform its indoctrination and mobilizing functions most fully? The primary things are profound ideological content and political astuteness. Purposeful, concrete presentation and skillful use of numbers also make it more forceful. This is especially important to consider in putting together displays that explain the "Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and the Period Until 1990." It should also be emphasized that tasteful presentation helps attract the attention of the fighting men.

Graphic agitation must keep in step with the times in order to be truly effective. The topical political slogan, expressive poster on defense of the socialist fatherland, panel containing an appeal for vigilance, topical display cases, and photo newspapers have an irreplaceable ability to make the fighting men aware of the particular political event or party appeal quickly, graphically, and in exemplary fashion, and to focus attention on the main things.

All this demands that the communist leaders of military collectives show special concern for the men who are putting together graphic agitation. This work is skillfully organized in the unit where the methods council on graphic agitation is headed by officer Ye. Shadrin (Red Banner Transcaucasian M.D.). They hold regular seminars, instruction sessions and practical training periods there with layout artists and with the party and Komsomol activists who are responsible for this work sector. The competitive inspections and exhibitions of the best samples of graphic agitation, which are held regularly in the unit, have a marked influence on raising the quality of graphic agitation and its operational characteristics.

It is a matter of honor for every commander and political worker, every party and Komsomol organization, and all activists involved with oral political agitation to make graphic agitation in all places truly militant, operational, inspirational, filled with profound meaning, and closely linked to performance of the practical missions given to the Armed Forces by the 26th party congress.

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## ARMED FORCES

### SUPPLY ECONOMY: INDOCTRINATION MEASURES AND RESULTS

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 10, May 81 (signed to press 11 May 81)  
pp 6-9

[Article by Lt Gen Intend Serv V. Bab'yev, deputy chief of the Central Finance Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Defense: "Economy Is a Job for Everyone"]

[Text] The Communist Party, relying on the economic laws of development of our society, is doing a great deal of work to increase the efficiency with which state capital is used, to insure the preservation of socialist property, to introduce economy measures in the use of materials, labor and financial resources, and to improve methods of economic activity. In this work the party consistently follows the teachings of V. I. Lenin on indoctrinating the working people in a spirit of thrift. It steadily implements Leninist principles of national economic management and works for growth of the socialist economy by every means.

The teachings of V. I. Lenin, the decisions of the 26th party congress, and the Decree of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Komsomol on all-Union socialist competition for successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the assignments of the 11th Five-Year Plan are also directly relevant to the fighting men of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Minister of Defense, speaking at a meeting of party activists of the Ministry of Defense, observed that the army and navy have many unused reserves for achieving economies. We must work constantly to identify them and put them to use for further development and strengthening of combat readiness in the Armed Forces and improving the material living conditions of personnel.

A good deal has been done among the troops in this respect recently, by party and Komsomol activists, propagandists and agitators who give personnel vivid, convincing explanations of the policy of the Communist Party and the demands of the 26th party congress with respect to questions of economy and thrift and inspire men to adopt a protective attitude toward public property by their emotional appeals. The forms and methods of work used for this are highly diverse. In the army and navy, for example, increasing attention is devoted to legal propaganda and economic training of officers and warrant officers [praporshchiki, michmany];



this is organized during the hours of special training and also during the periods of assemblies for unit commanders, their deputies, troop administrators, people's controllers and chairmen of internal inspection commissions. In the Belorussian, Moscow, and Carpathian military districts, for example, training periods with a high ideological level have been organized with these topics: "Thrift is a Communist Characteristic," "Basic Demands Made for Use of Materials and Money in the Military Unit," and "Personal Responsibility of Servicemen for Maintaining and Using Weapons and Combat Equipment Well." These and other districts devote a great deal of attention to propaganda for the Constitution of the USSR and to careful explanation to servicemen of the requirements of the military oath, military regulations, decisions of the party and government and orders of the USSR Ministry of Defense on financial and administrative questions and observation of socialist legality.

Discussions with privates and sergeants to explain the law on accountability for losses of materials and money are very important for indoctrination purposes. As the experience of the financial service of the Siberian M.D. has demonstrated, these activities are especially effective when officers from the military procurator's office and military court are involved in them.

The plan of mass agitation work should also envision legal propaganda activities. Activists can do a great deal to see that every fighting man fully grasps the fact that his labor is just as essential to the socialist state as the labor of the worker, kolkhoz member or representative of the intelligentsia.

It is a good practice to inform agitators and propagandists regularly concerning the results of the financial and administrative activities of military units, institutions, construction sites and enterprises and about the decisions of party meetings and meetings of party and administrative activists. It is also useful to organize economic and technical conferences, question and answer evenings, and exhibits of achievements in economic work for them, making broad use of graphic agitation for this purpose. Another proven method is to have communist agitators, chairmen of people's control groups and the chiefs of the pay and allowances and other services present reports at sessions of the party bureau on results of work to conserve socialist property, compliance with economy measures and rules for keeping report documents, experience with the fight against mismanagement and waste, and identifying and using internal reserves.

Thanks to the active support of political agencies and party and Komsomol organizations in the army and navy, the movement for the right to be called a "subunit of the thrifty" has become widespread, as have such other forms of socialist competition as participation in competitive inspections for the best administrative and financial services in a military unit, large unit and school. A number of military units and institutions have set up "economy posts" and offer sewing classes and lecture bureaus, while the subunits have legal and economic literature corners. "Komsomol Searchlight" groups have become involved in this work.

It is good that many units and large units have permanently active economic commissions. They carry out concrete steps to conserve weapons and equipment.

In the military unit where officer T. Sevrug is chairman of the economic commission, for example, this work is done by annual plans which envision party political activities with agendas for party and Komsomol meetings on issues of thrift and economy, technical and economic conferences, and political information reports and discussions with personnel. This military collective is one of the leaders among military units of the Red Banner Belorussian M.D. in the economy campaign.

Here is another useful practice that we feel should not be overlooked. In the Transcaucasian, Carpathian, Moscow, Ural, and Siberian military districts and the Southern Group of Forces the financial services, political directorates, and military procurator's officers develop and distribute outlines of lectures, reports, and discussions to help agitators and propagandists.

Overall, we must say that all the many different organizational and ideological-political activities that have been carried out to strengthen economy measures have made it possible to raise the level of economic work among the troops and its results noticeably. This is manifested particularly in the men's more careful attitude toward military equipment, in the lengthening of the time between repair jobs on equipment, and in savings of fuel, lubricants, electricity, gas, water, technical gear and clothing, and food.

Let us take the military vehicle troops. It has become a rule for the best drivers in the military units to check the condition and operation of each assembly carefully before leaving the motor pool, and to inspect and service the vehicle carefully upon arriving back. These things make it possible to lengthen the service life of the vehicles and to save a good deal of gasoline. In the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany, for example, driver Pvt O. Glanskiy lengthened the service life of his vehicle between repairs by 10,000 kilometers, while Pvt I. Vasilenko extended his by 15,000 kilometers; drivers Privates V. Babenko and S. Renkiyes saved 800 liters of gasoline.

Many other military units have also achieved excellent marks in the economy campaign. These achievements result above all from everyday training, purposeful political indoctrination work, and well-organized socialist competition among the men for the honor of being called a "subunit of the thrifty." The drivers of the units mentioned above, for example, regularly hold technical conferences at which the best drivers and mechanics share their know-how. At them reports are given and discussed on ways to increase the service life of military equipment between repairs and to conserve fuel, oil, tires, and the like.

Unfortunately, the question of fuel and lubricant economy do not receive proper attention in all places. Control over their use is quite weak in a number of military units, enterprises, and organizations.

The transportation of fuel and collection of used oil are not correctly organized everywhere. One still runs into cases of fuel waste and losses of fuel during storage and while being put into the vehicles.

Army and navy invention and efficiency workers are expected to make an important contribution to conservation of state capital and material assets. The development of trainers, teaching devices and instruments, graphic aids, and simulation and other training equipment is just one of the ways in which the creativity of these innovators can manifest itself.

As Mar SU D. F. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense, observed at the meeting of party activists of the Ministry of Defense, an appreciable economic impact can be achieved by restoring wornout parts and introducing new progressive industrial processes and the advances of science and progressive know-how at the repair enterprises and construction organizations of the Ministry of Defense.

The directives of the 26th CPSU Congress on rational and efficient use of material and labor resources and monetary capital, a proprietary attitude toward public property, and improving current and medium-range planning should become a program of action for commanders, political agencies, party and Komsomol organizations, and all activists involved in oral political agitation. The job of communists, propagandists, and agitators is to mobilize personnel for an active struggle to fulfill the plans of 1981 and the later years of the five-year plan, raise labor productivity, and strengthen labor discipline. Socialist competition to fulfill and overfulfill the plans is very important at enterprises and at military sovkhozes and institutions.

The activists of oral political agitation must emphasize instilling a high level of consciousness and a truly proprietary attitude toward resources in the men. Experience suggests numerous effective ways to do this. Conventional and surprise inspections, discussion of questions of economy during scheduled talks, demonstrating the practices of leaders in the competition for thrift during oral presentations and in the wall newspapers, and propaganda for the creative work of efficiency workers — this is far from a complete list of the activities that help involve army and navy men more broadly in the campaign for economy and teach them thrift. At the same time agitators are expected to create an atmosphere everywhere such that people who do poor work and commit waste and mismanagement will be unable to escape responsibility while conscientious fighting men, by contrast, will receive timely support.

Everything that has been created by the labor of the people should go for the good of the people! The activists of agitation and propaganda work are expected to make their own significant contribution to achieving this goal.

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## ARMED FORCES

### TROOP INDOCTRINATION: NEED FOR VIGILANCE STRESSED

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 13, Jul 81 pp 10-13

[Article by Maj Gen N. Shapalin, Chief of Department of Propaganda and Agitation, Deputy Chief of Propaganda and Agitation Directorate, Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy: "The Serviceman's Political Vigilance"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] The personnel of the Armed Forces have entered the summer training period in an atmosphere of high patriotic enthusiasm caused by the 26th CPSU Congress. As formerly, the documents of the forum of the country's communists are at the center of attention of all servicemen. The propagandizing, explanation, and profound study of the propositions and conclusions expressed in the summary report of the CPSU Central Committee by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev and other congress materials determine the basic content of the social and political life of units and ships and the political direction and broad scope of ideological-indoctrinational and agitation-propaganda work among the troops. In organizing and directing the struggle for the practical implementation of the congress' plans commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol activists, and agitation and propaganda activists are attaining the men's clear understanding of the essence of the congress' requirements concerning the necessity for the further strengthening of the combat readiness of units and ships and raising the political vigilance of the personnel.

Political vigilance is a capacious and multi-plane concept. It is not only the most important political and combat quality, and not only the serviceman's moral duty, but also his sacred obligation which is secured in the Soviet constitution. Just which aspects in the indoctrination of political vigilance in the motherland's defenders are especially urgent in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress?

/To instill political vigilance in the men of the Armed Forces means exposing the antipopular, aggressive essence of imperialism and inculcating in the men a hatred for the enemies of peace and socialism by all forms of ideological, including mass agitation, work/. The contemporary international situation, which has become noticeably more complex on the threshold of the 1980's, obliges us to do this. Responsibility for the tense and dangerous situation in the world lies with the military circles of imperialism and, first of all, with the imperialists of the United States. The lines of the Soviet Union and other socialist states to curb the arms race and to strengthen peace and detente are being opposed by the line of the United States and its allies in the aggressive NATO bloc for undermining detente and heating up the



arms race, and a policy of threat and interference in others' affairs and suppression of the liberation struggle. Exploiting the situation created as a result of the pernicious policy of the Chinese government, the United States is undertaking steps toward the creation of an anti-Soviet bloc which includes Japan and China. The goal of the imperialists' aggressive policy is to achieve military superiority, ensure for themselves their past dominance in world affairs, and assume the role of ruler of peoples' destinies.

The summary report of the CPSU Central Committee to the party congress clearly expressed our position in international affairs. We are ready for any steps which lead to the strengthening of detente and disarmament, which was stressed once again in the Appeal, "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World," and was adopted at the 5th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation. The foreign policy ideas of the 26th CPSU Congress are seizing the minds and attitudes of mankind more and more. But it is completely obvious that under present conditions the firm defensive capability of our country and the might of its Armed Forces are the necessary and only guarantee of the peace and security of peoples and the peaceful labor of Soviet people.

In organizing and directing the efforts of the people along the path of communist construction, the Communist Party and the Soviet state do not lose sight of questions in strengthening the defensive might of the country and its Armed Forces for even one day. It is with a sense of pride and profound gratitude that the Soviet servicemen perceived the high evaluation of the Soviet Armed Forces' role which was given at the 26th party congress, the morale and military skill of their personnel, and the confidence expressed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev that in the future, too, our Armed Forces will dependably stand guard over the peaceful, creative labor of Soviet people.

In responding to the party's concern, commanders, political organs, and party organizations are carrying the personnel along to new heights in soldierly improvement and are mobilizing them for a further rise in combat readiness. /And constant readiness to enter into armed conflict with any aggressor and to inflict a crushing defeat on him is the highest manifestation of the vigilance of the Soviet servicemen/. The higher the vigilance of each man, the higher the combat readiness of the subunit, unit, and ship and, in the final analysis, of our Armed Forces. The main attention of the agitation and propaganda activists should be concentrated on assisting commanders in improving the quality of field, aerial, and sea training of the personnel, the vigilant performance of combat duty, the more complete use of the training-material base in instruction, and intensifying demandingness toward the accomplishment of training plans.

/The instilling of high political vigilance is unthinkable without the struggle for firm military discipline/. "...Where discipline is firmest of all and where political work among the troops is conducted in the most concerned manner...that is where there is no laxity in the army, that is where its formation and spirit are better, and that is where there are more victories," wrote V. I. Lenin. Being guided by the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress, it is necessary to strengthen party, military, and state discipline more persistently and to intensify military and moral indoctrination and the struggle against violations of the norms of communist morality, law and order, and the rules of socialist society. All this contains the important point for the application of the forces of the propagandists, political

information specialists, members of agitation and propaganda collectives and agitation and propaganda groups, and agitators. Agitation work is called upon to contribute to the molding of civil maturity in the men and their respect for the laws and generally accepted rules of a socialist society. At the same time, it should be directed toward overcoming foreign influences, bourgeois morals which penetrate to us from abroad, and vulgar tastes which injure the honor and lofty title of Soviet serviceman.

/To instill political vigilance means to inculcate in the men constant watchfulness in relation to ideological sabotage of the imperialists/. As was noted at the congress, the noticeable aggravation of the ideological struggle is a fact. For the West, it is not reduced to the opposition of ideas. It is putting into motion an entire system of means which are intended to undermine the socialist world and for its loosening. The imperialists and their accomplices are systematically organizing hostile campaigns against the socialist countries, using for this various types of renegades, people on the decline who are amoral and have readjusted their honor and conscience, mentally unbalanced, whose ravings are put forth as the last word of freedom of thought.

The fact that the communist and international consciousness of our servicemen is high and the vain attempts of the class enemy to shake it are doomed to failure is indisputable. Wherever the armed defenders of the fatherland may be and whatever the tests to which their self-consciousness may be subjected, they always occupy an active life's position for which loyalty to the motherland and the ideals of communism, moral steadfastness, and a high political style are typical. However, it would be incorrect to display indifference, diminish the danger of bourgeois influence, and not adopt decisive measures in the struggle with the ideological enemy. In order to oppose the onslaught of bourgeois propaganda, each Soviet patriot should possess stable communist conviction.

An uncompromising attitude toward the enemies of socialism always rests on clear, distinct class positions which are expressed in specific ideological concepts and Marxist-Leninist theoretical propositions. Attempts of the ideological enemy to "disintegrate" and deprive some concepts of their class aspect, for example, "freedom," "democracy," and "human rights," are directed toward "liberating" people from clear social aims and prospects. In attacking Marxism-Leninism, ideological saboteurs often have recourse to socialist phraseology and frequently dress themselves in Marxist clothing. Therefore, irreconcilability toward the enemies of socialism also presumes our constant vigilance in theory and the transformation of the men's political knowledge into deep communist convictions.

/The interests of instilling high political vigilance in the men requires of commanders, political organs, party and Komsomol organizations, and the agitation and propaganda activists the intensification of the struggle to eradicate elements of carelessness and indifference and instances of the slightest disclosure of military and state secrets/.

It should always be remembered that the ideological sabotage of imperialism is closely interwoven with its intelligence activity. Therefore imprudence, idling, and a thoughtless attitude toward the keeping of military and state secrets can inflict irreparable damage on our country's interests.

Thus, it can be said that /the basis of the men's political vigilance consists of high political consciousness, their profound understanding of their constitutional duty, their selfless devotion to the motherland, burning hatred for the class enemies, and irreproachable discipline. Vigilance finds its highest manifestation in army service in the attitude toward military duty and in the realization of his personal responsibility for the combat readiness of the subunit by each of the motherland's defenders/.

In implementing the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee's decree, "On further improvement of ideological and political-indoctrinational work," propagandists, political information specialists, and agitators of the Armed Forces have begun to devote more attention to the indoctrination of the personnel and the explanation of urgent problems, and they are attaining effectiveness in mass agitation and information work. They are using the rich arsenal of forms of ideological influence, and primarily political lessons, to help the personnel to become well oriented in international events and to recognize the entire falsity of the slanderous propaganda of the imperialists and the Beijing chauvinists in order to expose its treacherous methods in a clear, specific, and convincing form.

In many collectives Lenin readings, common political days, thematic soirees, oral journals, motion picture lectures, reports, talks, radio newspapers, and so forth are widely used to indoctrinate the men in a spirit of high political vigilance.

"...The first commandment of our policy and the first lesson which all workers and peasants should learn for themselves is to be on the alert....," said the founder of our party and state, V. I. Lenin. Today, when the United States, the NATO countries and the Beijing hegemonists who have joined with them are trying to push the world toward a new world war, the Lenin behest concerning vigilance is especially timely. And therefore, in greeting the 26th party congress, the delegation of the Soviet Armed Forces declared:

"All Soviet servicemen, from soldier to marshal, solemnly assure the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, their Leninist party, and the heroic Soviet people that we are always on the alert."

And for the Soviet servicemen there is no higher honor than to perform their service vigilantly and to always be ready to suppress the provocations of any aggressors if they attempt to encroach on the socialist achievements of our people and the peoples of the socialist countries.

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## AIR FORCES

### MILITARY TRANSPORT AVIATION: 50TH ANNIVERSARY

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 10, May 81 (signed to press 11 May 81) pp 25-26

[Article by Maj Gen Avn V. Yefanov: "Loyalty to Tradition"]

[Excerpts] The personnel of Air Force military transport aviation are celebrating their golden anniversary with new successes in military labor. The historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the high praise given to the Armed Forces by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the Accountability Report inspire the airmen to conquer new frontiers in the competition to raise combat readiness, improve flying skills, and strengthen military discipline. In unanimous approval and support of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, they take pride in the achievements of the Soviet people and are fully resolved to perform their constitutional duty with honor and increase the combat traditions of the heroes of the last war.

[Portion omitted at this point pertained to military and air transport activities in the Great Patriotic War.]

It has been 36 years since the Great Patriotic War ended. But the heroic combat missions of our airships are unforgettable. The experience of the men at the front has not lost its value; it is being adopted by the new generation of airmen.

In recent times, thanks to the tireless concern of the Communist Party, Air Force military transport aviation has risen to a qualitatively new stage in its development. The fleet of aircraft has changed completely. It is now made up of modern specialized military transport planes with large landing loads and great flight range and velocity. They can take on various kinds of combat equipment and deliver it to an assigned region with great precision under difficult navigating and meteorological conditions, either day or night.

The units of military transport aviation are constantly working to improve combat readiness. Large troop exercises are an excellent occasion for airmen to improve their skills. These exercises determine the level of military training of the airmen and show the capacities of military transport aviation. At the Dvina troop exercises, for example, more than 8,000 parachutists carrying weapons, and combat equipment were landed in 22 minutes.



The military labor of the men of military transport aviation receives high praise. Many units have been awarded anniversary badges of honor, certificates, banners, and pennants of the USSR Ministry of Defense. Many men of military transport aviation have received orders and medals of the USSR for acts performed in peacetime and for successes in combat and political training. Among them are officers V. Udal'tsov, A. Shchelkunov, and M. Zaika.

Military transport aviation has ideologically tough, well trained flight and engineering-technical personnel, men with secondary and higher specialized education. About 90 percent of the personnel are communists and Komsomol members. They are the nucleus of the military collectives. More than 90 percent of the pilots and navigators in the units are specialists 1st class. There are many masters of military affairs among the engineering-technical personnel and communications specialists. The airmen of many units and subunits are greeting the 50th anniversary of military transport aviation with excellent results in combat training and socialist competition. Among them are the military collectives where officers G. Kuznetsov, N. Bezdvernyy, and N. Tabakov are serving.

In close solidarity around the Communist Party the personnel of military transport aviation are working hard to perform the missions given to the Soviet Armed Forces by the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

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CSO: 1801/335

## GROUND FORCES

### MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION COMMANDER ON TRAINING

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 4, Feb 81 (signed to press 10 Feb 81)  
pp 3-5

[Article by Maj Gen A. Rodionov, commander of Samaro-Ul'yanovsk Berdichev Iron Motorized Rifle Division, Carpathian Military District: "For High Effectiveness"]

[Text] The men of our six-order Samaro-Ul'yanovsk Berdichev Iron Motorized Rifle Division are marking each day of the pre-congress shock watch with worthy soldierly deeds in combat training and competition. Participating in the struggle for the title of leading large unit in the Ground Forces last year, the division personnel captured lofty positions in socialist competition and over-accomplished their obligations for a number of points. According to the results of the training year 40 percent of the men became experts of combat and political training. Obligations were over-accomplished in training high-class specialists, rated sportsmen, and VSK [military sports complex] badge wearers.

The successes which were attained became a good reference point for further movement forward in the new training period—the year of our party's 26th congress. Proposals of the communists were unanimously approved at a meeting where representatives of all units and subunits of the large unit were present—to continue the struggle for the title of leading large unit in the Ground Forces and to mark the year of the 26th CPSU Congress by a further rise in combat readiness and the strengthening of military order and discipline.

An intense struggle for the high effectiveness and quality of combat training was initiated in the course of the pre-congress competition in the units and subunits of our large unit, one of the oldest in the Armed Forces, from the first days of the training year.

In their obligations, the Samaro-Ul'yanovites set important tasks for themselves, including: exceeding the standards for training-combat work; achieving complete interchangeability in 70 percent of the squads, crews, and sections by the end of the year; developing 42 percent experts of training and excellent subunits; and seeing that two regiments, a separate battalion, and a separate artillery battalion become expert.

These, just as the other points of the obligations, are being implemented successfully. Thus, many patriotic undertakings were born in the period of the pre-congress

competition in the excellent units and subunits which are commanded by communist officers V. Tereshchenko, V. Artyukhov, L. Filippov, and other troop collectives of the division. I will only mention several: "Accuracy--for fire, speed--for movement," "Hit the target with the first shots and bursts, at maximum range, with the minimum expenditure of ammunition," "Not one laggard alongside an expert," and others. They give the competition a broader scope and specificity and permit ensuring its high effectiveness.

Commanders, political officers, communists, Komsomols, and all activists of the large unit attach primary significance to raising the effectiveness of socialist competition.

...The excellent company of communist Senior Lieutenant L. Filippov is rightly called the company of snipers. Here the soldiers skillfully master the entrusted weapons and a high degree of interchangeability has been attained. Communist L. Filippov, who excellently masters all types of the company's organizational weapons, himself serves as an example in everything.

There are many such officers in each subunit. They make up the backbone of the troop collectives and skillfully mobilize the soldiers and sergeants for the unconditional accomplishment of obligations in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The struggle against oversimplification and indulgences is one of the most important conditions for high quality of combat training and raising the effectiveness of socialist competition. Tactical and marching drill exercises which took place recently are evidence of this. The personnel executed marches and provided engineering improvement of positions under difficult weather conditions. An abrupt temperature drop and abundant snowfalls did not hamper the men in the successful accomplishment of the assigned missions. And I should like to say a good word about the contribution of party and Komsomol activists, agitators, and editors of operational news sheets. They not only accomplished their service duties in an excellent manner, but they were always abreast of all matters in the collective, heartened the one who was tired in good time, and noted widely the achievements of those who distinguished themselves.

Positions taken in the pre-congress competition--this is already our history. And now we are talking about what the personnel are to do in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress in order to make a worthy contribution to the accomplishment of the tasks assigned to us by the Communist Party and the Soviet government on raising combat readiness.

A new surge of enthusiasm among the men of the Iron Division was caused by the draft of the CPSU Central Committee, "Basic Directions in the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1981-1985 and the Period up to 1990." This profoundly scientific and comprehensively developed and substantiated document embodies the party's Leninist line and the fundamental aims of its economic development at the contemporary stage, and it contains a detailed program for the country's further progress which meets completely the basic vital interests of the Soviet people.

The draft of the CPSU Central Committee, in particular, stresses the necessity to improve the organization and increase the effectiveness of socialist competition.

Questions of ensuring publicity and comparability of results, moral incentive, and the propagandizing and introduction of leading experience are always in the field of view of commanders, the political department, party organizations, and all activists. Their efforts are directed toward noticing everything new and advanced in time, spreading it effectively, and looking for growth reserves tirelessly.

The motorized rifle regiment commanded by Lieutenant Colonel V. Tereshchenko has been leading in the competition for several years. In competing with it, other units also pulled themselves up noticeably. This fact tells of the effectiveness of the competition between units, one of the goals of which is to pull all collectives up to the level of the leaders. The high results attained by the Samaro-Ul'yanovites in the course of the pre-congress competition testify to the fact that we still have many possibilities to make the movement for leading large unit more effective.

Party activists N. Yegorov, Yu. Ivanushkin, V. Romanyuk, A. Prikhod'ko, S. Demin, O. Dubenkov and V. Trofimchuk enjoy business-like authority among the men. The personnel of the subunits in which they serve serve as an example in the accomplishment of pre-congress obligations and plans for combat and political training from month to month. Being guided by this favorable experience, we are striving to see that in each troop collective competition in fact becomes an integral part of the entire training and indoctrinational process and a genuine school of indoctrination.

In the course of the competition, we actively utilize various forms of moral incentive: the awarding of postcards of thanks, the issuing of photo certificates, and the transmission of local radio broadcasts.

The Soviet Minister of Defense, Marshal of the Soviet Union D. F. Ustinov, assigned great and important tasks for the personnel of the Armed Forces for the new training year. And the Samaro-Ul'yanovites are concentrating their attention on a further rise in the combat readiness of the units and subunits and the effectiveness and quality of combat work and on the combined accomplishment of tasks in the field, technical, and special training of the men. One of the most important among them is the deep study of the capabilities of weapons and military equipment and improving the methods for their maintenance and combined employment in battle.

Checks conducted by representatives of higher headquarters in the units and subunits of the large unit showed that the men achieved notable successes in improving combat skill and strengthening discipline and organization.

But we are not satisfied with what has been attained and look upon socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress under the slogan, "For high combat readiness and firm military order," as a logical continuation and further development of everything valuable and useful which has been accumulated in the struggle for high effectiveness of the competition in the period between the 25th and 26th congresses of our Leninist party.

We say with confidence that in response to the party's fatherly concern for strengthening the economic and defensive might of the motherland the Samaro-Ul'yanovites will apply every strength in order to raise combat readiness to a new level, make the Soviet motherland happy with glorious soldierly deeds, and win the lofty right to be called the leading large unit in the Ground Forces.

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## GROUND FORCES

### TAKING THE INITIATIVE: TACTICAL TRAINING

Moscow ZNAMENSETS in Russian No 7, Jul 81(signed to press 23 Jun 81)p 7

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel V. Popkov: "When the Situation Has Changed"]

[Text] In June 1944 a group of Soviet soldiers led by Sergeant A. Buryndin was ordered to destroy a bridge beyond the frontlines in order to prevent the enemy reserves approach to strengthen the forces defending the bridgehead. There were several signs that made him aware that the Hitlerites had begun to withdraw their troops and were themselves preparing to blow up the crossing in a short time.

The situation had changed sharply. It was impossible to delay even a minute and the sergeant displayed clever initiative in deciding to seize the bridge. The patrol bravely attacked the guard and demolition personnel. The battle was short. Accurate automatic weapons and grenade fire decided its outcome. The patrol commander immediately reported this to the senior chief. After a period of time our subunits moved to the offensive. Using the prepared crossing, they suddenly attacked the enemy from the rear and annihilated him.

Sergeant Buryndin was given the title of Hero of the Soviet Union for actions displaying skill and initiative.

There were many similar examples in World War II where our young commanders, faced with a situation which had changed, had to make bold decisions, persistently implemented them, and achieved victory over the enemy.

Sharp changes in the situation are characteristic of modern highly-mobile combat. The use of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction assume unavoidable losses of personnel and equipment and a quick change from one type of combat activity to another. The commander who displays indecision, sluggishness, and especially passivity under these conditions will not be able to fulfill the established task and achieve success. The commander with initiative, who has a good knowledge of military matters and the enemy's tactics, who does not lose his self-control in a complicated situation, will always be able to make the correct decision and forcefully implement it.

Tactical training exercises under conditions maximally approaching those of combat open wide possibilities for displaying initiative and solving suddenly-arising problems. The more complex the situation at field exercises, the greater it pushes commanders to actions showing decisiveness and initiative.

This is precisely how they construct training in a certain unit. At the last tactical training exercise a motorized rifle platoon in a BMP/infantry combat vehicle in which Sergeant N. Karilyuk serves received this mission: secretly move into the rear of the defending enemy and set up an ambush along the route of his probable retreat. Going to the bridge across the Glubokiy Brook, Sergeant Karilyuk, the acting platoon commander, sent a patrol to examine the crossing. The bridge had been blown up.

They did not succeed in finding the retreat route because the marsh-ridden banks of the brook were impassable for equipment. What should be done? Sergeant Karilyuk decided to place the platoon's combat vehicles at the OP/fire position behind natural cover ready at his signal to open fire on the withdrawing enemy forces. The platoon then crossed the brook on foot and went to the ambush site.

At first glance the platoon should not have abandoned the BMP. By doing this it lost both speed and fire power. Would it not have been better to make a deep flanking movement, and try to look for the crossing?

"It was difficult to make this decision," Karilyuk said. "However, the 'enemy' expected just such a deep maneuver from us and was prepared to do everything possible to ensure that the maneuver would fail. Therefore I decided, not losing time, to go to the ambush site on foot maintaining only mutual fire support from the BMP."

Under the onslaught of the platoons attacking from the front, the "enemy" began to retreat in a northerly direction. Suddenly heavy massed ambush fire was brought down upon him from the edge of the Blizhniy Forest. This action was supported by the fire of the BMP which was in the area of the destroyed bridge.

As you can see, Sergeant Karilyuk clearly displayed the ability here to act decisively and with initiative in a complicated situation. One should not forget the rule of the front-line soldiers--scorn comes not to the commander who in his urge to destroy the enemy does not achieve his goal for objective reasons but rather to that one who, fearing responsibility, does nothing and waits for prompting from above. Naturally, every decision must be wise, based on an accurate knowledge of the situation, and relying upon the high combat training condition of the subordinates.

The absence of any of these items leads to a loss of initiative in combat and, in the final analysis, to defeat.

Take this example. A motorized rifle subunit quickly forced a water obstacle. Exploiting the success, it joined battle in the depth of the "enemy's" defense. The rear echelons approached the river to strengthen the success. The sappers set up a tank ferry crossing.

The tank of Sergeant Ye. Vinokurov was one of the first to get off the ferry on the opposite shore. He stopped before covering even 50 meters.

"Why are you standing?", the training director asked the tank commander.

"I am waiting for the platoon," was the reply.

Time passed and there was still no platoon. The sergeant tried to contact the commander by radio. This was in vain.

As it was later ascertained, a suddenly-appearing "enemy" helicopter destroyed the ferry along with the platoon commander's tank with a rocket. The motorized rifle subunit which was continuing to advance, meeting strong resistance from the defenders, desperately needed support if only one tank. Sergeant Vinokurov was not able to evaluate a changing situation; he continued to wait for the platoon and essentially retired from the battle.

Sergeant E. Skvortsov did not act any better at another exercise. The motorized riflemen had to repulse a sudden counterattack of tanks and infantry in the depth of the "enemy's" defense. A majority of the squads and crews quickly and skillfully selected and occupied a position, and opened accurate fire. Only Sergeant Skvortsov did not know how he should act. He commanded his squad to immediately drop flat where the signal caught, in front of thick shrubbery. As a result the firing of his subordinates was random and ineffective.

Why do cases sometimes happen where some young commanders in solving suddenly-arising tasks become lost, display passivity, become very cautious of the senior chiefs, awaiting orders from them for one or another eventuality. This occurs because some NCO's have an inadequate knowledge of regulations and do not know how to use them in practice.

Independence and initiative in combat are inborn qualities. They are doggedly formed during the daily training days, in a dynamic complex situation, in fighting with an aggressive enemy. It is precisely such an approach to the education and training of young commanders that answers the requirements of modern combat.

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## AIR DEFENSE FORCES

AIR DEFENSE DAY ARTICLE BY LT GEN KULAKOV

Moscow AGITATOR ARMIY I FLOTA in Russian No 5, Mar 81 (signed to press 2 Mar 81)  
pp 17-21

[Article by Lt Gen A. Kulakov, first deputy chief of political department, Air Defense Forces: "Guarding the Air Boundaries of the Fatherland"]

[Text] The air defense soldiers are greeting their traditional holiday in an atmosphere of great political and labor enthusiasm caused by the materials and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Ardently approving the majestic plans for communist construction, they are rightly proud of the revolutionary-creative activity of our party and support with all their heart its Leninist domestic and foreign policy.

"A firm alloy of high technical equipping, military skill, and indestructible morale—such is the combat potential of the Soviet Armed Forces," said the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, at the 26th CPSU Congress. "The sons and grandsons of the heroes of the Great Patriotic War are now standing in the ranks of the motherland's defenders. They did not pass through the severe tests which befell the lot of their fathers and grandfathers. But they are loyal to the heroic traditions of our army and our people. And each time that the interests of the country's security and the defense of peace require and when it is necessary to assist the victims of aggression, the Soviet serviceman appears before the world as an unselfish and brave patriot and internationalist who is ready to overcome any difficulties."

The men of the Soviet Armed Forces are proud of that high evaluation which was given to the Soviet Armed Forces from the rostrum of the party congress.

The personnel of the Air Defense Forces, just as all the men of the Armed Forces, are filled with resolve to completely accomplish the instructions of the Leninist party's congress concerning the reliable defense of peace and ensuring our motherland's security. Together with the men of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member countries, they are vigilantly standing guard over the achievements and interests of all the peoples of the socialist commonwealth. Under the conditions of an international situation which has become sharply aggravated through the fault of the American imperialists and their Chinese stooges, the air defense men are constantly improving their knowledge, sharpening their skill, and raising vigilance and combat readiness. They are performing their difficult service on the defense of the motherland's air borders everywhere, at any time of the year and day, on the shores



of the Arctic and Pacific Oceans, in snowy Chukotka and the burning sands of Central Asia, and on the lid of the world, the Pamir, continuing the glorious combat traditions of their grandfathers, fathers, and older brothers in a worthy manner.

The air defense men have something of which to be proud, something to inherit. Loyal and selfless service to the motherland is their sacred precept and remarkable tradition which was born back in the days of the Great October. It was then that the first PVO [air defense] subunits were created on the personal order of V. I. Lenin for the defense of Petrograd--antiaircraft batteries and fighter aviation detachments. They immediately went into battle with the White Guardist bands and interventionists. Covering Petrograd, Moscow, Tula, Astrakhan', Kronstadt, Baku, and other industrial and administrative centers and troop formations against enemy air attack, the personnel of the first PVO subunits fought bravely for Soviet power and smashed the enemy both in the air and on the ground. The 2d and 3d Antiaircraft Batteries which especially distinguished themselves in battles were awarded lofty decorations--Honored Revolutionary Red Banners of the VTsIK [All-Russian Central Executive Committee].

In subsequent years the development of the PVO proceeded in accordance with the requirements which were imposed by the difficult international situation and the swift growth of military aviation. An important stage in the improvement of air defense's organizational structure were the years 1940-1941. By decree of the SNK [Council of People's Commissars] of the USSR of 14 February 1941, the country was divided into PVO zones (in accordance with the boundaries of the military districts). The zones, in turn, were divided into PVO regions and posts. Each PVO zone was headed by a commander--a deputy commander of the military district. PVO directorates were formed in the control apparatus of the military district.

The creation of such an air defense system for the country ensured its high effectiveness in the years of the Great Patriotic War. Already on the morning of 22 June 1941 the PVO antiaircraft artillery units and fighter aviation received the first strikes of the fascist air armada which numbered about 5,000 combat airplanes.

On the first day of the war, in the sky at Brest fighter pilot P. Kalabushkin shot down five German airplanes. The defenders of the fortress were also witnesses to one of the first aerial ramming. On the morning of 22 June, pilots of the 123d Fighter Regiment Captain N. Mozhayev and Lieutenants G. Zhidov and P. Ryabtsev boldly engaged eight ME-109's. Destroying three enemy airplanes, they forced the remainder to turn back. Pursuing the fascists, Lieutenant Ryabtsev discovered that he had run out of ammunition. The pilot boldly directed his airplane at the fascist vulture and rammed it. The Hitlerite machine fell to the ground, and Lieutenant Ryabtsev landed safely by parachute. Other cases are also known where PVO pilots employed the weapon of the brave--ramming. The first night ramming was accomplished by Junior Lieutenant V. Talalikhin, the first high altitude ramming--by Lieutenant A. Katrich, and Junior Lieutenant M. Borisov knocked down two German airplanes by ramming strikes in a burning airplane.

To fight as long as the heart beats, to destroy the enemy come what may--the antiaircraftmen, pilots, searchlight troops, and fighters of the aerial observation, warning and communication posts who went into mortal combat with the fascist aggressors boldly and selflessly saw their soldierly duty here.

The tactics and operational art of the National Air Defense Troops received further development in the period of the Great Patriotic War. For example, the tactics for the conduct of group aerial battle by the personnel of a squadron, regiment, and even several regiments under simple weather conditions as well as operations of the air subunits and units from ambush were worked out as one of the methods for attaining surprise in strikes against the aerial enemy.

A new field of military art was the operational art of the Air Defense Forces. Its basis consisted of the experience of battles and engagements with German-fascist aviation which were united by a single concept and leadership and were conducted by PVO formations and large units over a long period of time on large expanses in the defense of objectives in the zone near the front as well as in the depth of the country.

The men of the PVO covered themselves with unfading glory in the battles of Moscow and Leningrad, Stalingrad and Novorossiysk, and in the liberation of Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other countries from the fascist yoke. They successfully covered the troops on the battlefield, protected assault forces, blocked encircled enemy groupings, and defended objectives in the troop rear area. The primary mission facing the PVO Forces was to keep the aerial enemy from the defended objective at any cost. Even if the price for this was their lives.

In the defense of Kaunas, the 14th PVO Brigade found itself in the difficult conditions of encirclement. Enemy tanks and submachine gunners approached right up to the combat positions. It was necessary to shift some of the antiaircraft crews to direct laying for firing at the ground enemy. The antiaircraftmen fought selflessly. And only after its ammunition was exhausted did the brigade make a fighting break-out from encirclement and join up with the main body. In this battle, the antiaircraftmen destroyed 14 fascist airplanes, 10 tanks, and many enemy personnel. And this is not the only such exploit. Under difficult conditions of battle the antiaircraft artillerymen repeatedly operated like the heroes of the 14th PVO Brigade--they rolled the guns out for direct laying and hit enemy tanks and self-propelled guns.

More than 7,300 enemy airplanes, more than 1,000 tanks, about 1,500 guns and mortars, and much other enemy combat equipment and personnel--this is the combat record of the PVO Forces in the years of the Great Patriotic War.

The motherland estimated at their true worth the soldierly exploits of the air defense men--antiaircraft artillerymen, aviators, fighters of the VNOS [aircraft warning service] posts, and searchlight and aerial balloon operators. Eighty thousand of them were awarded orders and medals, 92 were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, and 34 soldier-heroes have been entered forever on the rosters of troop units.

The present generation of air defense men is preserving and adding to combat traditions in a sacred manner. They are demonstrating many examples of bravery and heroism when performing combat duty and accomplishing difficult and important missions in the protection and defense of the fatherland's aerial borders. Memorable to all Soviet people is the exploit of the men of the antiaircraft missile subunit under the command of Major M. Voronov which shot down the American U-2 airplane piloted by the spy Powers. The name of the fighter pilot, Captain (now lieutenant colonel)

I. Kunitsyn who, abandoning a defective airplane, descended by parachute into the autumn waters of the White Sea has become a symbol of bravery. He remained in the sea without food and water for 68 hours. He survived, conquered the elements, and continues to serve in the PVO Forces. A lofty sense of duty also guided a radar operator, Private First Class V. Arzhanov when, at a moment of mortal danger, he did not quit his battle station and continued to put out data to an aircraft crew which found itself in a thunderstorm. The airplane emerged from the clouds and the pilots transmitted their thanks to their rescuer. At this moment, the valiant soldier was killed by the discharge of a thundercloud. He was awarded the Order of the Red Star posthumously.

Thanks to the party's concern for strengthening the country's defensive capability and the achievements of Soviet science and technology today, the PVO Forces, just as the other services of the Armed Forces, have formidable combat equipment and weapons which permit the destruction of all means of air attack.

The basis of the air defense firepower are the surface-to-air missile troops armed with missile complexes for the destruction of aerial targets within a broad range of altitudes and speeds.

Missile-carrying aviation is a highly-maneuverable combat arm. It is equipped with supersonic and all-weather interceptor aircraft which have powerful missile weapons and radar equipment to find and intercept targets.

An important place in our service of the Armed Forces is occupied by the radio troops which are intended for the conduct of radar reconnaissance and putting out combat information to the surface-to-air troops and fighter aviation.

In the control of air defense combat operations, a large role is played by automated control systems [ASU]. ASU's ensure the most complete use of the troops' combat capabilities and the adoption of optimum decisions under conditions of fluid and dynamic battle and a sudden change in the air and ground situation.

In implementing the instructions of the Communist Party, commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations are applying every effort to ensure the constant high combat readiness of the troops, the vigilant performance of combat duty, and the further improvement of the men's training for the conduct of combat operations under the most difficult conditions.

"...The tremendous efforts and material expenditures of the people to equip the army, the consciousness, combat ability, and discipline of all servicemen, the skill of command personnel in the control of the troops, and much more are concentrated as if in focus in the combat readiness of the troops," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out. "In the last analysis, this is the crown of the troops' combat skill in peacetime and the key to victory in war."

As has been repeatedly stressed, the main force of the Soviet Armed Forces consists of our remarkable people who are boundlessly devoted to the cause of the Communist Party and their socialist motherland and who, by their selfless labor, are ensuring the accomplishment of all standing missions. The personnel of the PVO Forces are working in a strained manner in a common combat formation with the men of the Armed Forces.



PVO units and subunits have highly-trained officer personnel. The absolute majority of the commanders, political officers, and engineers are graduates of the military academies and higher military schools. More than half of them have engineer training. During the five years which have passed since the 25th CPSU Congress the party stratum among the officer personnel increased by eight percent.

The warrant officers [praporshchik] are the officers' reliable assistants in the indoctrination and training of the personnel. Many of them have mastered difficult military specialties to perfection and are models in combat work.

With each passing year, more competent and technically trained youths reach the troops. This permits the young servicemen to become rated specialists in a short time, to master allied specialties, and to replace their comrades at combat posts. The initiators of competition in the PVO troops--the men of the surface-to-air missile regiment commanded by Colonel V. Parshikov, are struggling for new positions in combat improvement with a high glow. Here, one out of every three soldiers became an expert of combat and political training in accordance with the results of the pre-congress competition. More than 93 percent of the personnel are rated specialists, including 73 percent first- and second-class specialists and masters of combat qualifications. The experience of the leading troop collectives, where agitators Junior Sergeant E. Pokrovskiy and Privates A. Shevchenko, M. Besbayev, M. Martesyan, and I. Lulish serve, confirms the organic tie between the soldierly successes of the men and the level of political-indoctrinational work. In these subunits the high political upsurge caused by the work of the 26th CPSU Congress is skillfully directed toward the struggle for the effectiveness of combat and political training.

Recently, a form of competition such as a contest for the best specialist of his combat arm received broad dissemination. Today, everyone knows the names of the winners and masters of their trade--missileman Major P. Provorov, fighter pilots Lieutenant Colonel G. Koval' and Captain V. Gorbатов, and specialists of a radio subunit Major R. Kim and radio operator Junior Sergeant G. Shatkovskiy.

In the PVO Forces, the tradition has been formed which expresses the specific nature of their combat activity. This is, first of all, constant combat readiness and vigilance, clarity and activity in the performance of combat duty, skillful mastery of the most complex equipment, and the ability to destroy the aerial enemy whatever procedures and methods he may employ.

The personnel of the PVO Forces, just as all the men of the Soviet Armed Forces, are struggling persistently and with the complete straining of moral and physical forces in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress for a rise in the quality of combat and political training, improvement of combat skill, mastery of contemporary equipment and weapons, a further improvement in organization and the strengthening of military discipline, and for the maintenance of constant combat readiness.

The peoples and the armies of the countries of the socialist commonwealth, led by the communist and workers' parties, are standing guard over peace and socialism in a single formation with the Country of Soviets and its Armed Forces. The indestructible combat alliance of socialism's fraternal countries is being strengthened from



day to day. Missilemen, pilots, radarmen, signalmen, and men of other specialties are performing combat duty vigilantly in protecting the peaceful sky. Just as all personnel of the Armed Forces, inspired by the work of the 26th CPSU Congress the men of the National Air Defense Forces have a profound realization of the tremendous responsibility which has been placed on them by the Communist Party and the Soviet government and are ready to perform their patriotic and international duty with honor.

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## AIR DEFENSE FORCES

### COL GEN LEVCHENKO ON AIR DEFENSE FORCES DAY

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 11 Apr 81 p 4

[Article by Artillery Col Gen P. Levchenko: "Guarding Our Air Borders"]

[Text] April 12th is Strategic Air Defense Forces Day

Air Defense Forces Day is being observed this year in an environment of universal work enthusiasm stirred up by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The congress summed up results of the 10th Five-Year Plan and set new goals in the economic, social, political and spiritual development of Soviet society, in the struggle to maintain peace and enhance international security.

For over 35 years the Soviet people have been laboring under conditions of peace, a peace that was won at high cost. The consistent and selfless struggle waged by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and its Leninist Central Committee, headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, to put into practice the Program of Peace has been inspiring the Soviet people in their successful advancement towards communism.

In the accountability report of the congress it was noted that, under conditions existing towards the beginning of the 1980's where clouds have gathered on the international horizon, not for a single day has our party or state lost sight of questions involving the strengthening of the country's defensive might and of its armed forces.

Thanks to the care and concern of the CPSU, air defense forces, like other services of our armed forces, are today outfitted with powerful combat armament and equipment. Missilemen and anti-aircraft artillerymen, pilots and radar operators, soldiers of other specialties fully realize the extremely great responsibilities entrusted to them for maintaining the security of our native land. With unlimited devotion to their Leninist party, to their people and to their socialist Motherland, they maintain a vigilant watch over its air borders.

In the bleak years of the Great Patriotic War, air defense troops participated actively in the conflict with the German fascist invaders. Their contribution to the overall cause of achieving victory over our enemy was significant. In providing cover from enemy air strikes for major industrial centers, construction projects and regions, strategic air defense troops destroyed more than 7300 planes. In fierce battles with fascist aviation, our anti-aircraft gunners shot down 21,105 enemy planes.

In ground battles with the enemy, air defense troops destroyed hundreds of tanks and self-propelled guns, armored personnel carriers, field and air defense artillery pieces, thousands of mortars, machine-guns and vehicles. The firepower of their weapons is responsible for destroying tens of thousands of enemy soldiers and officers.

The heroic feat of Lieutenant K. V. Aksenov's anti-aircraft battery lives in the grateful memory of the Soviet people. In October 1943 his unit fought courageous battles with dozens of fascist carrion-crows in heavy combat on the Dnepr. Junior Sergeant A. V. Asmanov's crew was particularly distinguished. Dozens of bomb bursts had already covered the battery's firing position when its gun destroyed two officer-cadets with short bursts. Diving at the battery, Hitler's air aces were attempting to destroy it, to silence Asmanov's crew. The crew perished as a result of a bomb burst, but, bringing destructive fire to bear against the fascists, the battery shot down two more bombers.

For their unprecedented courage and selflessness in battle, Junior Sergeant A. V. Asmanov and his seven comrades were posthumously awarded the title Hero of the Soviet Union by the 24 December 1943 edict of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. In February 1944, this title was bestowed as well to Lieutenant K. V. Aksenov, whose battery had shot down 14 enemy planes by that time.

The feats of arms achieved by air defense forces have won the high appreciation of the Motherland. Over 200 air defense units [chast', soyedineniye] have been redesignated as guards units. Many thousands of soldiers, sergeants, officers and generals have received awards and decorations for the courage they have shown. The lofty title Hero of the Soviet Union has been conferred upon 145 strategic air defense troops and anti-aircraft gunners on the fronts. A. Karpov, a fighter pilot who heroically smashed fascist carrion-crows in the skies over Leningrad, was awarded this high designation twice.

Young defenders of the air borders of our Motherland are fittingly continuing the glorious combat traditions of our air defense forces in these years of peace. In thoroughly studying the invaluable combat experience, paid for at a cost so dear, and applying it in a creative manner, air defense troops are constantly perfecting their operational, tactical and specialized preparation, are vigilantly standing their military watch and sharpening their skills.

This has been necessitated for us by virtue of the sharply increased aggressiveness of United States policy and that of its allies. The striking power of imperialism's offensive air weapons systems has grown to an enormous extent; they have relegated to it a special place in their aggressive military doctrine and strategic plans. The military threat to the security of our country is increasing. Under such conditions the role and importance of air defense troops have also grown immeasurably. The tasks they have been called upon to fulfill have grown exceedingly complicated; increased demands have arisen with respect to efficiency in combat operations.

Air defense forces are constantly in a state of military readiness. Their unconditional fulfillment of combat mission is guaranteed by vigilance in standing military watch, excellent specialized training, and the high moral, political and military qualities of these soldiers--their impeccable organization and discipline.

The air borders of our Motherland are being reliably defended by anti-aircraft rocket, artillery and electronics units [chast'] and subunits [podrazdeleniye]. With a wide variety of high-technology systems complexes in their inventory able to deliver great firepower, and in coordination with fighter aviation, our air defense units have the capability of inflicting a crushing blow upon our enemies in the air. In the training areas and on the fields of tactical exercises, our air defense troops are perfecting their tactical, firing and technical proficiency. Continuously, day and night, they are learning how to destroy air targets and enemy air assault landings of every variety, in the most adverse air and electronic environment.

In peacetime too, our air defense forces are on permanent military watch with the aim of cutting off attempts by military aircraft of the imperialist nations to intrude into USSR airspace.

It must be stressed that this state of military watch is the accomplishment of a military mission. It is a matter of national importance, and demands the utmost vigilance of our air defense forces, an irreproachable sense of discipline, the utmost precision, clear-cut assiduity and readiness to act immediately.

Young men are currently called upon to serve in the air defense forces twice each year to replace those troops who have served out their prescribed term. The high level of their overall educational training, and the hardening they have undergone laboring in the plants, kolkhozes and sovkhoses is of great significance in accomplishing the most complicated missions related to defense of the air borders of the Motherland.

Under the leadership of ideologically hardened commanders, whose devotion to the party has no limits, and who possess a high degree of professional training, the young soldiers quickly grasp the basics of military proficiency and achieve manhood. Service with the air defense forces educates them and turns them into people who possess a vital and active communist orientation.

Our air defense forces are celebrating their holiday having achieved excellent results in combat training. Brought up in the spirit of traditions and the heroic exploits of fiery years that our glorious armed forces have traversed in triumph, soldiers serving in the air defense forces are following the example of strong and courageous defenders of our Motherland whose devotion knows no bounds. Our air defense forces are always on the alert, always in a state of combat readiness.

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## AIR DEFENSE FORCES

### TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN AIR DEFENSE MISSILE REGIMENT

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 8, Apr 81 (signed to press 10 Apr 81)  
pp 3-5

[Article by Lt Col I. Yushchuk, chief of staff of air defense missile regiment:  
"Toward the Heights of Combat Skill"]

[Text] The personnel of our air defense missile regiment marked the 26th CPSU Congress with new achievements in combat and political training and socialist competition.

These days, inspired by the decisions of the party forum and the grandiose prospects of communist creation outlined in "The Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of the USSR for the Years 1981-1985 and the Period up To 1990," the men of the unit are persistently increasing the rates of combat training and raising vigilance and combat readiness. A graphic manifestation of the high political and labor enthusiasm which reigns in the subunits is the decision of the personnel to confirm the title of outstanding regiment in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress.

To attain this goal means, first of all, accomplishing successfully the socialist obligations assumed at the start of the training year in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress. In them, in particular, it is written: to learn to live and accomplish our military duty in the Leninist and communist manner. To be constantly ready for the accomplishment of combat missions. To perform combat duty on protecting the aerial borders of the motherland vigilantly, with high grades.... To improve combat readiness continuously and reduce the times to prepare the regiment for action by 10 percent and the time for accomplishing the standards in work--by 8-10 percent. To accomplish all combat training missions with grades of excellent and good and to conduct a tactical exercise with live firing with a grade of "excellent."

It is known that the accomplishment of these tasks depends primarily on the organization of training, the methodological skill of commanders, and their personal example. Therefore, party activists are devoting great attention to the indoctrination of the officer personnel, especially from among the youth. Here, the forms of work used are varied. Talks are conducted with officer-communists on questions of military-technical training, and they are regularly heard at sessions of the party bureau concerning independent work on their ideological growth, participation in the organization of socialist competition, in propagandizing and explaining the documents of the 26th CPSU Congress, and indoctrination of the personnel. The main goal

which the party activists have set for themselves is instilling in each officer loyalty to the ideals of the Communist Party and to his constitutional duty, and lofty responsibility for the unconditional accomplishment of the obligations assumed to improve professional training. This task is being accomplished successfully. For example, in the subunit where the commander is the best firer in the unit, master of military affairs Major Prokopenko, many officers have been trained who are distinguished by high personal example in training and service. It is not for naught that this collective has retained the title of excellent for the sixth year in a row.

The activists of our unit see their duty in making the experience of the leaders the property of all and maintaining the high glow of competition. In their work among the men, they are guided by the thesis of the report of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress: "The paramount role in the further development of a Marxist-Leninist education and indoctrination of the masses and their creative activity in accomplishing the tasks of communist construction belongs to the ideological, propagandist party activists."

The materials and decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress became a specific program of action for the agitation and propagandist activists of the unit. Their study and interpretation are conducted in close connection with the tasks being accomplished by the men. Leaders and the broad ideological activists take an effective part in this work. Officers N. Ostras', N. Tyurin, V. Suslov, and V. Krasov have proven themselves to be the most authoritative and skillful teachers.

Our propagandists see as their paramount task ensuring that each measure contributes in every possible way to the profound explanation of the domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state to the soldiers and sergeants, shows the tireless concern of the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo of the Central Committee, and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally for raising the motherland's economic and defensive might, and discloses widely the increasing role of the CPSU in communist creation and defense of the socialist fatherland and the successes of the Soviet people in accomplishing the decisions of the 26th congress.

Such work forms as lectures, reports, thematic soirees, question and answer soirees, and meetings with war and labor veterans are used for these purposes.

Socialist competition is creativity of the masses. These words, which were stated by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, are close and intelligible for the propagandists and agitators of our regiment. Experience shows that a further rise in the creative activity of the masses depends in decisive measure on the skillful use, in practice, of the Leninist principles of socialist competition: publicity, comparability of results, and the possibility to repeat leading experience.

Here is a fact. In the course of competition many collectives of the unit achieved successes in training and in service. But especially high results in the competition for military skill and exceeding the combat standards were attained by Sergeant S. Linkin's section. The activists of oral propaganda, having studied attentively the experience of the leaders, did much for its propagation: they told about the "secrets" of the competition winners in talks, in the wall press, and during political lessons. Everything best which was accumulated in the excellent collective is gradually taken over by the other sections. And this has a noticeable effect on raising the combat readiness of the subunits and the regiment as a whole.

Or take another example. There was a time when we made poor use of drilling and simulation equipment when conducting drills with the RS [rocket launcher system] operators. Naturally, this noticeably reduced the quality and effectiveness of specialist training. The party organization, headed by Major V. Koval'chuk, charged communist Ye. Chernyshev with working out a procedure for the active use of this equipment.

Recently, the officers became familiar with the procedure for using the so-called "Programs of combat situations" on a demonstration exercise. These programs are models of different versions of battle with the aerial enemy which can be created using the drilling and simulation equipment. Their introduction everywhere will permit raising considerably the quality of instruction of the missilemen.

The preparation and conduct of tactical exercises are under the control of the staff, the political department, and all communists. We look upon them as a dynamic form for propagandizing the experience of the best. It should be stressed that we plan and conduct exercises under difficult conditions which are as close as possible to those of combat. Thus, exercises proceeded interestingly and smoothly in the sub-unit where officer E. Dombrovskiy serves. It was graded excellent on the whole. Here, many sections demonstrated increased combat skill and worked at night in accordance with daytime standards.

The high demandingness of the command and the effectiveness of the influence of the communists and the entire agitation collective on the quality of performing combat duty as well as the organization of the training process and socialist competition permit us to attain stable results in the growth of the combat skill of the missilemen. This instills confidence that the socialist obligations will be accomplished successfully in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress.

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## AIR DEFENSE FORCES

### DAYTIME NORMS USED FOR NIGHT TRAINING

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 7, Jul 81 (signed to press 23 Jun 80 p 11)

[Article by Sergeant F. Klimov, launch crew deputy commander in the Red Banner Ural Military District: "At Night In Accordance With Daytime Norms"]

[Text] Inspired by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and guided by the experience gained in the pre-Congress competition period, our crew is actively struggling for training effectiveness and quality and is seeking unused reserves for a growth in combat skills.

We have learned to execute many operations automatically when working out daytime norms. Entering the summer training period, we have committed ourselves to work at night according to daytime norms in order to raise combat readiness even higher.

The excellent crew in which Sergeant Bogdanov serves was challenged to competition at a Zonsomol meeting. The rivals responded to the challenge with great desire. The battery commander, supporting our initiative, stressed at the same time that the foundation of skillful actions under night conditions must be laid during the day.

A practical conference in the battery at which the best crews shared their know-how and demonstrated their skill at operating equipment helped us greatly in fulfilling the commitments which we had undertaken. We discussed the actions of each specialist and highlighted the reserves of time during the preparation of missiles for launch. The speech of gunner first class PFC N. Vasil'yev was instructive in this matter. He said that during a combat operation time is saved mainly on "power" operations, but when taking readings they try to do so without haste, fixing their attention on setting up accurate instrument readings.

Using the experience of comrades, gunner Private S. Tsmyg and mechanic driver Private Ye. Pavlov more effectively distributed duties between themselves, thought out the sequence of fulfilling the norm for preparing a missile for launch, and devised a time graph. Reduced to its core, it amounts to a strict and continuous calculation of time expended by crew members in carrying out procedures and operations. The results are periodically compared and a curve on the graph clearly shows the crew's status. The time graph has permitted us to approach the training of subordinates in a strictly individualistic manner and to see the strong and weak sides of each specialist and the reserves for a growth in the combat skills of the crew as a whole.



The next training exercises, where this graph was used, helped us to better master the sequence of operations, and to decrease the time for preparing a launcher for combat. They also showed that minutes and seconds can be saved by increasing the quality of the execution of preliminary operations and by widely using the simplest illuminated instruments during calculations and operations.

At field exercises the drill of bringing a launcher to battle condition is most often carried out at an unprepared position. We have paid special attention to working out the interchangeability of the crew members, and establishing a firm mutual understanding among the gunner Tamyg, the mechanic driver Pavlov, and the topographic surveyors.

To make the training more intensive and interesting, I organized a competition in the crew on exceeding norms. The soldier who saved more time than anyone else, according to the day's results, was the winner. No one spared any effort or exertion. However, while the crew exceeded the norm time significantly during the day, there was an insignificant time saving at night for a long time.

I started to look more closely at the experience of other crews. I was interested in how Sergeant Bogdanov organized training exercises at night.

I must confess that, being enticed by saving seconds, we did not consider the special features of activities under limited visibility conditions when even the usual shift of a launcher is not only complicated but also risky. This bound together the actions of many crew members. It is not enough to operate one skill automatically, by touch, but it is also necessary to consider the psychology of the launcher crew member in order to obtain confident and precise actions from him.

At one of the exercises we devoted attention to the problem that not all crew members can quickly eliminate equipment and instrument defects at night. With the commander's permission we began to spend more time training ourselves to search for pre-arranged breakdowns and defects, and quickly eliminate them. It is also true that certain comrades violated the use of lighting which was noticed by the battery commander--unnecessary light discloses a position. We complicated the training exercise conditions, and began to conduct them against a tactical situation background, which required combat activity, independence and initiative.

We did not have long to wait for success. All of the crew members, having mastered their combat specialties to perfection, worked harmoniously and without error at night according to daytime norms.

The control exercise progressed from the very beginning at an intense pace. As expected, the command "action" was suddenly received. The crew began to carry out its mission without delay. They had difficulty orienting themselves in the pitch darkness. However, every last member of the crew acted efficiently and confidently. Many operations were carried out by touch, without lighting, yet ahead of schedule. The missile was prepared for launch in the time period specified by the daytime norms.

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## NAVAL FORCES

### NAVY DAY ARTICLE: REAR ADMIRAL E. ZIMIN

Moscow AGITATOR ARMIY I FLOTA in Russian No 13, Jul 81 pp 1-5

[Article by Rear Adm E. Zimin, Chief of Department of Propaganda and Agitation and Deputy Chief of Navy Political Directorate: "Guarding the Motherland's Oceans"]

[Excerpts] On 26 July the Soviet people and men of the Armed Forces will celebrate Soviet Navy Day--the holiday of naval seamen, veterans of the fleet, the authors and creators of the formidable combat ships, contemporary combat equipment, and weapons, and of all those who, with their labor, strengthened and are strengthening the naval might of the first socialist state in the world.

In the postwar years, in accordance with the will of the Communist Party and by the selfless labor of the Soviet people, a contemporary ocean-going fleet was created in a short time which absorbed the latest achievements in the field of nuclear power, electronics, computer technology, and missile building. The Soviet Navy emerged on the expanses of the world ocean.

Missile carriers armed with ballistic missiles with submerged launching and with homing torpedoes have become the most improved, general-purpose, and powerful ships of the Soviet Navy. For example, located thousands of miles from the target submarines are capable of destroying it from a submerged position by missiles with nuclear warheads.

The role of various surface ships equipped with contemporary missiles and powerful air defense missile and artillery armament, electronic equipment, airplanes, and helicopters has grown. Such ships as the cruisers "Kirov," "Kiev," "Minsk," and many others have become the pride of our fleet.

Supersonic missile-carrying aviation capable of fighting successfully with enemy ships is the fleet's highly-mobile strike force.

The equipping and combat capabilities of units of the shore service have increased. Having contemporary missile and artillery weapons, these troops are reliably covering the sea borders and ensuring the protection of coastal communications. Covered with the glory of victories in the war years, the naval infantry is now capable of launching strikes in the rear and flanks of enemy maritime groupings and rendering reliable support to the Ground Forces.

Our Armed Forces are a good school for ideological-political and moral-psychological tempering, technical training, and labor indoctrination of the builders of a socialist society. The significance of the indoctrinational role of Armed Forces' collectives in the life of the country's youth was noted repeatedly by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. In Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's letter to the crew of a nuclear submarine of the Red Banner Northern Fleet, it was noted that lofty moral-combat qualities, collectivism, friendship and comradeship, and boundless devotion to our Leninist Party and the Soviet people are characteristic of the Soviet seamen as well as of all the men of our valiant Armed Forces.

This year, Navy Day is being marked in an atmosphere of tremendous political and labor enthusiasm of the Soviet people which is caused by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. Following the general course of creation and peace, the Communist Party is constantly concerned about strengthening the country's defense and about the reliable defense of socialism's great achievements. The Soviet servicemen were deeply excited by the high grade given by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev to the Armed Forces in the summary report of the CPSU Central Committee to the congress. The seamen, just as all Soviet people, unanimously approve the Leninist course of the party's domestic and foreign policy, are deeply studying the congress' decisions, and are filled with resolve to implement them tirelessly. Under conditions of a sharply aggravated international situation, they perceived with special responsibility the requirements of the party congress concerning the necessity to ensure high vigilance and combat readiness.

In the fleets, socialist competition under the slogan, "For high combat readiness and firm military order!" is expanding and becoming more active and mass in nature. It is contributing to a rise in the level of combat and political training and the technical skill of the personnel and to the successful accomplishment of plans for the summer training period. The seamen are vigilantly standing combat watch in protecting the beloved motherland on the latitudes of the world ocean and in its depths. In the year of the 26th CPSU Congress, excellent results in military labor are being shown by the initiators of socialist competition in the Navy--the personnel of the nuclear submarine where the commander is Captain 1st Rank G. Nikitin and the crews of the ships "Petropavlovsk," Marshal Timoshenko," "Tashkent," and "Moskva," the escort ship "Bditel'nyy," and the ocean minesweeper "Svyazist." The men of these collectives are displaying high political maturity and a deep understanding of the party's policy and complexity of the military-political situation, and they are accomplishing their constitutional duty in ensuring the security of the socialist fatherland with great responsibility.

The 5th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, the speech of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and the Appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet, "To the Parliaments and Peoples of the World," which was adopted at this session caused high patriotic enthusiasm and inspired the seamen for the successful implementation of the party's plans.

In multiplying the revolutionary and combat traditions of the party, the people, and the Soviet Armed Forces, the seamen are demonstrating their readiness for the defense of the socialist fatherland by their daily labor on long sea and ocean cruises, on flights, and on field lessons. Shoulder to shoulder with their class brothers--the men of the armies of the Warsaw Pact countries--the Soviet seamen are ready to accomplish their patriotic and international duty with honor.

This year was the 40th anniversary of the start of the Great Patriotic War. The victory of the Soviet people is a formidable warning to those who would like to test our strength. This war teaches us that the threat to the cause of peace and the security of peoples today, just as in the past, emanates from imperialism. The aggressiveness of its most reactionary circles is now being sharply intensified. During the three and a half postwar decades it placed the world at the edge of a new world war many times. The lessons of the last war live in our memory and summon us to the highest vigilance as regards the intrigues of imperialism and reaction.

The Soviet Fleet, noted the Commander in Chief of the Navy, Deputy Minister of Defense of the USSR and Admiral of the Fleet S. G. Gorshkov, is not only a means of defense of our motherland, but also one of the factors in restraining war. It is serving as an important instrument of policy in peacetime, implementing the defense of the Soviet Union's interests and the support of friendly countries.

In successfully accomplishing the tasks of instilling in the personnel high political vigilance and an uncompromising attitude toward hostile ideology and morals, the command and party organizations of units and ships are maintaining close and fruitful ties with local party and soviet organs and Komsomol organizations. Patron ties with the workers of the cities and villages are being strengthened from year to year. The seamen are participating actively in the gathering of the harvest and are assisting labor collectives in industry and construction.

Many Soviet seamen are greeting Navy Day on the expanses of the world ocean, far from the fatherland's shores. Their hearts are wholeheartedly devoted to the Communist Party, their people, and to the great cause of communism. Just as all men of the Soviet Armed Forces, they are always in combat readiness, always standing guard over the achievements of socialism, always on the alert.

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## NAVAL FORCES

### ADMIRAL KOTOV ON NAVY DAY

Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 26 Jul 81 p 1

[Article by Engr-Adm P. Kotov, deputy commander in chief of the Navy: "On the Motherland's Sea Borders"]

[Text] Today Soviet people and the men of the Armed Forces are ceremoniously marking Navy Day. We are greeting the holiday in an atmosphere of high labor and political enthusiasm caused by the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The USSR is a great naval power. Our Navy has a rich history and glorious combat traditions. The seamen made their worthy contribution to the revolutionary struggle against tsarist autocracy. Shoulder to shoulder with the men of the Red Army, the seamen heroically defended the achievements of October on all fronts of the young Soviet republic.

The treacherous attack of Hitlerite Germany against the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941 did not catch the Navy unawares. Ships and units of the fleet, brought to combat readiness, repelled the first enemy strikes in an organized manner, reliably covered the front against the enemy's strikes from the sea, assisted the troops of the Soviet Army on maritime directions, conducted an active defense and ensured the security of friendly sea shipments and, jointly with the troops of the Red Army, staunchly defended the maritime cities and naval bases of Odessa, Sevastopol', Tallinn, the Khanko Peninsula, Novorossiysk, Leningrad, Kerch' and the Soviet Arctic, in so doing displaying miracles of unparalleled steadfastness, bravery and mass heroism.

During the war years, the Navy sent to the land fronts more than 400,000 officers, petty officers, and seamen who accomplished the missions of armed conflict successfully.

In the postwar years the imperialists, creating their aggressive blocs, unleashed the "cold war" against the socialist countries and initiated an unrestrained arms race under cover of the myth about the "Soviet threat."

In response to the actions of the imperialist circles, the CPSU and the Soviet government adopted effective measures to strengthen the defensive might of the motherland and reinforce the Navy. In the postwar period our ships underwent important qualitative changes. This was furthered by scientific discoveries, the rapid scientific and technical progress of Soviet industry, and the growth in our country's economic potential.

Utilizing all these achievements, our talented designers created contemporary ships. Today's combat ship is a most complex engineering structure which was created by the painstaking creative labor of scientists, engineers and workers of many branches of industry. Powerful combat and technical equipment is concentrated on it--weapons of various types and for various purposes, the most complex electronic systems, navigation equipment, power plants and automated control devices. In the design and construction of the ships, great attention was devoted to improving the service and living conditions of their crews.

Along with naval aviation, nuclear submarines have become the main force of our Navy. They are the most modern and powerful ships, possessing great striking power, high speed of underwater movement and great depth of submersion, unlimited sailing range beneath the water and a high degree of secrecy. They are capable of destroying enemy combat surface ships and submarines in any region of the world ocean and of launching powerful destructive strikes at bases and shore installations in the enemy's deep rear.

Missile ships and guided-missile boats intended for combating enemy surface ships and airplanes at sea and launching strikes at shore installations have been created and received broad development. The basic and formidable weapon of guided missile ships and boats consists of guided missiles which possess a high hit accuracy and great destructive force.

The achievements of science and technology expanded technical possibilities in shipbuilding. Nuclear power plants increased incomparably the per-unit available power of contemporary surface ships, their speed and sailing range. The employment of electronics permitted increasing the range of enemy detection, improving the employment of weapons, and substantially accelerated and simplified the process for the control and use of the ships. The employment of new materials, the improvement of technology, and a rise in the style of production increased the reliability and service life of individual systems and mechanisms as well as of the ship as a whole.

The revolutionary transformations in shipbuilding not only changed the appearance of ships, but also posed the question of training their crews in an absolutely new way. More competent and qualified specialists were required to service the intricate complexes of weapons and equipment.

The fundamental transformations in combat equipment and means to control the fleet required the improvement of naval art. Contemporary operations research methods based on the use of computers were developed.

As a result, it can be boldly said that our Navy has taken a tremendous step in its development in very short times thanks to the attention and concern of our party and government and thanks to the selfless labor of our remarkable shipbuilders and the workers of all allied enterprises. The qualitative change in the Soviet Navy has led to where it has become a modern ocean-going, missile and nuclear, submarine and aviation navy capable of accomplishing difficult missions in the defense of the Soviet Union's state interests. Our combat ships are carrying the flag of their country on the seas and oceans with honor.

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## NAVAL FORCES

### NAVAL INFANTRY AMPHIBIOUS LANDING EXERCISE DESCRIBED

Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 Jul 81 p 4

[Article by Yu. Dmitriyev, Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet: "Landing Force"; photo caption: "Air Cushion Ship at Sea" (not reproduced)]

[Text] Mock-ups of an amphibious tank and amphibious armored personnel carrier with a white and blue naval flag on board are set up at the entrance to the headquarters of this unusual troop unit. And the uniform of the men here is almost a naval uniform: beneath blue jackets--knitted shirts, on the dark berets--red flags with an anchor. This is how today's Soviet naval infantrymen appear in one of the garrisons where we are.

At 0600 hours--reveille. A shrill penetrating signal literally throws the lads out of the sleeping quarters. A run, setting-up exercises, and stiff physical training until sweat appears on the brow. A charge of energy and cheerfulness for the entire day which is filled to the limit with difficult military work here. Lessons on the tank training area and various simulators, inspections in the ranks, grenade-throwing, and firings. And, of course, political lessons and special training.

The naval infantryman is the representative of a special military profession; he is called upon to operate decisively, audaciously, and boldly. The mission of the infantrymen is only to attack. To land on a shore which is occupied by the "enemy, seize a beachhead, and hold it until the approach of the main forces. Therefore, they should always be ready for battle, at any moment. And this moment arrived: after breakfast, when low, heavy clouds hung over the cantonment and the cold rain which is so frequent on the Baltic began to drizzle, an order arrived from higher headquarters:

"Move out to the area for loading on landing ships at once. Execute the landing of a force...."

The side of the large landing ship "Donetskiy Shakhter." We are in the cabin of the executive officer, Captain 3d Rank Dmitriy Balagard. In half an hour, the landing force forward detachments will approach, and a young officer who is an excellent expert of ships equipment and naval tactics, hastily buttoning up his field jacket, explains the landing scheme. There are ramps on the ship to receive the landing force--devices for the descent of combat equipment to the shore and to receive it on board. The vehicles are emplaced in interior compartments--tweendecks, and are

secured there with the use of chains and jacks. And no storms or bad weather should be a hindrance for immediate and active combat operations.

...The roar of caterpillar tracks and the noise of engines are heard from the shore. Equipment begins to enter the maw of our ship and of similar ships standing alongside. The driver-mechanics require much skill in order to calculate the distance accurately, drive onto the lowered ramp accurately, and take their place in the tweendeck. The fans and illumination have already been turned on there and the presence of gas has been eliminated. All this is the concern of the boatswain, K. Lukashevich, and his crew. The warrant officer [michman] himself served on the "Donetskiy Shakhter" when performing his conscript service, joined the party here, and became a first-class specialist. The seamen meet the combat equipment in life jackets, with automatic rifles on the shoulder, and with special poles to measure depths. It is they who indicate the places for the placement of the combat vehicles. They are the sea guides--you will not find a greater profession anywhere in the fleet.

I look into the faces of the assault troops and recognize many of them and, first of all, the dark Guards Major Nikolay Kat'ko, an indefatigable and fearless battalion commander and one of the best officers in the unit. His battalion has already borne the title of excellent for several years. And now it is extremely difficult to retain this title in the naval infantry. Requirements are growing and missions are becoming more difficult. In two years of service, it is necessary to train from an 18-year old lad, yesterday's schoolboy or lad "still wet behind the ears," a genuine fighting man, bold, hardy, and capable of withstanding test by battle. Even though a training battle, it does not differ from a real one in heat and saturation by fire.

And it broke out, this battle. It broke out at dawn on the following day on a silent rocky coast which the ships had approached covertly.

Remember what L. I. Brezhnev said in his remarkable book, "Malaya Zemlya," about the Soviet assault troops who held a fiery beachhead: "The ground burned, the rocks smoked, metal melted, and concrete collapsed but people, loyal to their oath, did not back away from this ground. Companies contained the onslaught of battalions, battalions ground up regiments. Machinegun barrels were white-hot, the wounded, pushing the aid men away, rushed the tanks with grenades, and they fought with butts and knives in hand-to-hand melees. And it seemed that there was no end to this battle...."

In the same way the present generation of Soviet fighting men, arming themselves with the experience of the frontline fighters, are learning the difficult science of winning. The battle for the beachhead was fluid and fierce. First, large caliber naval guns and rocket launchers struck the "enemy's" shore positions. A powerful bombing strike was launched from the air. And then--in the foggy haze, ships on air cushions scudded along. One of them is driven by the rather young Lieutenant Valeriy Kotoriski, an alumnus of the Higher Naval School imeni M. V. Frunze. We met him on a sandbar on the eve of the exercise. His unusual "bird of the sea" on a black rubber cushion dozed alongside on the land (!). The airplane appearance of the engine above a broad deck, bluish, steep-sided lines. On the alarm signal, it crawls to the sea on it and rushes to the area for the landing of the assault force with lightning speed.



And here this bird, energetic and light, prancing above the waves, is already in the attack. It quickly jumps out on to the shore(!), moves persistently over the ground, and quickly lowers the nose ramp precisely. Firing automatic rifles and light machineguns, the first members of the landing force dismount from armored personnel carriers and rush into hand-to-hand fights.

And here is the "Donetskiy Shakhter" already familiar to us, and its sea brothers. They are disembarking equipment without approaching the shore. Tanks and armored personnel carriers are floating independently, bobbing up and down lightly on the waves. From the side, of course, it all seems to be simple and even commonplace. We had seen things like this in films and on photographs. However, much strength of will and training and a special psychological attitude are required of the "floating" infantry. Even the pilots of ship-based aviation, taking off from a deck into the air and not seeing accustomed land reference points beneath them but only shoreless sea, do not become accustomed to this quickly. And here a bulky and cumbersome steel thing weighing many tons finds itself in the embrace of the waves and now must move with the aid of its water-jet engines or propellers not unlike those of a ship. Complete confidence in the equipment and in one's strength are needed although there are rescue personnel nearby in case of emergency--special amphibious carriers.

Fortunately, this "emergency" does not occur here. The training battle and the landing of the force are the crown of combat training. And the training itself is so well thought out that even though this labor is heavy at times, any chance is excluded and the men are trained for any surprises. I saw those lads who are now in the assault on the obstacle course. The tall assistant platoon leader, Guards Sergeant Nikolay Shalda, a former rewinder from the "Zaporozhstal'" combine, skillful driver Guards Seaman Aleksandr Kozhemyakin, son of a frontline fighter from Gomel'shchina, the company political deputy Lieutenant Stanislav Shiro, and many others. To cross this obstacle is also to win a battle.

Imagine a small range with an entire system of obstacles which must be crossed. The infantryman jumps from a tower, in front of him is a burning embrasure, then a smoke-filled tunnel. The enemy. Hand-to-hand fighting. Accurate throwing of an entrenching shovel at targets. A short dash along a log across a strip of water. A mine-field, foxholes, a burning half-destroyed building where one must climb to the required floor using a ladder, and then again jump out through a window. And all this under "enemy" fire, under the simulated explosions of mines and shells....

The smoke from the mines, bombs, and shells spreads above the coast. The roar of tracks and bursts of assault rifles are heard somewhere in the distance. The landing force took off into the depth of the beachhead which had been occupied and won. The silhouettes of the ships returning to base could hardly be seen in the distance.

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## NAVAL FORCES

### CREW TRAINING ON THE LARGE ASW SHIP 'PETROPAVLOVSK'

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 13, Jul 81 pp 16-17

[Article by Capt 2d Rank A. Kuz'min, commander of large ASW ship "Petropavlovsk," delegate to 26th CPSU Congress, Red Banner Pacific Fleet: "As Right Guides"]

[Text] On that day, the crew of the large ASW [antisubmarine warfare] ship "Petropavlovsk" accomplished gunnery firing for record against an aerial target. It was necessary to accomplish this mission under difficult conditions. The weather did not pamper the seamen: limited visibility, stormy ocean. But displaying skill and will, the personnel emerged the victor in the single combat with the aerial "enemy." Many men distinguished themselves on the cruise. Among them--radiometer operator and master of military affairs Warrant Officer [michman] A. Pletnev, first class specialist Petty Officer 2d Class E. Terlekchi, gunners Petty Officer 2d Class P. Kushnikov and Seamen O. Alyusov and R. Baydaliyev, and others.

The personnel of our ship showed in deed once again that being among the first to support the suggestion of the initiators of socialist competition in the Navy--the crew of a nuclear missile submarine of the Red Banner Northern Fleet--to join in the competition under the slogan, "For high combat readiness and firm military discipline!", they are filled with resolve to attain what has been planned without fail. And the activists of oral political agitation are rendering the men great assistance in this.

It is instructive that already in the period of the cruise and immediately after its completion commanders, party and Komsomol activists, and agitators did much so that the experience of the leaders becomes the property of the entire crew. The right guides of the competition and the secrets of their skill were related in detail in operational news sheets and printed newsflashes and in talks which were conducted regularly in the crew compartments and at the battle stations. Thus, for example, the best agitators of the ship, Seamen Yu. Kaminskiy and V. Dobrosotskiy, conducted political-indoctrinational work effectively and in a close tie with life.

The oral agitation activists are conducting important work on propagandizing the leading experience of the experts' achievements and are making wide use of various forms of publicity. Screens of socialist competition, the wall press, and graphic agitation inform in detail about the course of the competition in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress and about the leaders and their experience, and the agitators tell about them in talks. And this brings favorable results.

Here is an example. In the engineering department a thematic soiree took place which was devoted to the leaders of socialist competition. Party and Komsomol activists prepared thoroughly for it. According to the unanimous opinion of those who attended it, this soiree will long be remembered by the men. The best specialists of the ship sat on the presidium: the commander of the engine group, Lieutenant S. Khatin, the chief of the electrician team, Chief Petty Officer Ye. Yaroshenko, and the commander of mechanics' department, Petty Officer 2d Class S. Zubov. Masters of military affairs V. Trotskiy and N. Maksimov were invited to the soiree. In a warm, comradely atmosphere they shared with their fellow servicemen their experience, concerns, and plans for further improvement of their combat skill, and they answered questions.

On the whole, many such interesting and purposeful mass agitation measures which stimulate in the men the ardent striving to be genuine masters of equipment and weapons are conducted in the subunits and on the ship. Nor do they take place without leaving a trace for me as commander. Even if we take the contest for best knowledge of the book, "Billet Number," which took place not so long ago. It showed that the men of Departments 5 and 7 are distinguished by the highest level of training. It is not by chance that on a long cruise the largest number of rationalizer suggestions were brought up and introduced namely in these collectives. This circumstance confirms once again the known fact that equipment can be mastered skillfully and it can be improved only in the case where its management has been thoroughly mastered. The results of the contest also recalled another truth: knowledge and skills are laid in primarily on lessons on a specialty and the maximum effect of training is given only in the case where it is worked out in all elements. In Departments 5 and 7, care of the materiel is organized so clearly that the seamen have time for creative searches and innovation. Therefore, the experience of these commanders is studied attentively and propagated by the ship's activists.

The summary report of the CPSU Central Committee, which was given by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, and the decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "On further improvement of ideological and political-indoctrinational work," call the attention of party organizations and the agitation and propaganda activists to intensifying the efficiency and specific nature of propaganda and agitation and its tie with life. The task consists of the lively and intelligible demonstration and propagandizing of the best achievements and leading experience of individual specialists and entire collectives, disclosing the essence of this experience, and assisting in its wide dissemination.

We consider these requirements in the collective. The level of ideological-indoctrinational work is constantly being raised. In particular, the following facts are evidence of its effectiveness. The ship is retaining the title of excellent with honor. We have raised 62 percent experts of combat and political training and more than half the men have become 1st- and 2d-class specialists. Fifteen rationalizer suggestions which have brought a significant economic impact have been worked out on the ship recently.

The personnel of the large ASW ship "Petropavlovsk" have something to be proud of. Last year, our military collective was the initiator of socialist competition in the Navy and was awarded the Pennant of the Soviet Minister of Defense for bravery and military valor.

Inspired by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the high evaluation which the party forum gave to the Armed Forces, the ship's men are filled with the resolve to multiply their achievements in combat and political training with new military successes as befits the right guides of the competition.

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## NAVAL FORCES

### TRAINING OF SHIPBOARD MISSILEMEN DESCRIBED

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 13, Jul 81 pp 14-15

[Article by Col V. Snezhko, Twice Red Banner Baltic Fleet: "Miles of Growth"]

[Text] Petty Officer 2d Class A. Kireyev did not have to go on this long cruise. The commander permitted him to remain on shore in connection with his forthcoming release to the reserves. At this time, Kireyev's subordinates worked tirelessly at their battle stations and were engaged with repairs, painting, and loading supplies of food and technical and combat supplies. This is very laborious and required of the seamen skill and great physical efforts. And a pair of skillful hands was useful at this period. And the main thing--what can be more valuable for the youth than the experience of a person who has already visited the ocean. Therefore, the petty officer obtained permission to participate on the cruise during which he was of great value to the crew.

Kireyev himself did not ponder over his action, considering it natural for each seaman who grieves for the ship's combat readiness. Perhaps they would not have learned about him in other subunits if the agitator of the missile and gunnery department, Seaman Yuriy Sadovskiy, had not been present. The agitator saw in the behavior of the leading noncommissioned officer something more than the striving to do his bit for the common cause, and namely--the man's political maturity and his high sense of responsibility for the common success. With departure to sea, Sadovskiy also turned the conversation to this in his first talk with his fellow servicemen. He told the men about the course of the competition between specialists and he mentioned the names of the leaders and the laggards. Using the example of the life and combat training of the men of the surface-to-air missile battery commanded by Lieutenant V. Murovskiy, he showed how friendship and mutual assistance help to accomplish assigned missions successfully.

In short, the patriotic action of one serviceman gave the agitator the occasion for a serious talk with the crew on a vitally important subject. And, of course, they extracted much that was useful from it.

His fellow servicemen respect Yuriy, listen to his words, and therefore they know that deed always stands behind them. The activist regards his duties with feeling in conducting talks and he considers the interests of his comrades. He acquaints them with international events and the life of the country, explains the tasks assigned to the ship and the missile and gunnery department, and he mobilizes the

seamen for excellent training. What forms does Seaman Sadovskiy use in agitation work? Various. Life itself and the situation suggest them. Here we have individual and group talks on the materials of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 5th session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th convocation, and work around a radio broadcast which has been heard, a newspaper or journal article, new book, motion picture, or news bulletin.

...This cruise turned out to be difficult. The winds, it seemed, pursued the ship. The storm did not die down. It even caused experienced seamen who had marked off thousands of miles a lot of trouble. And it was quite difficult for newcomers who went to sea for the first time.

The agitator of BCH [department] 2, Seaman Sadovskiy, having stood his watch, walked about the battle stations and crew spaces and encouraged the men. Sometimes with a joke, sometimes with a story about an interesting episode from fleet service he lifted the mood of people. A junior missileman, Seaman V. Sedletskiy, endured the rolling worst of all.

"Do you remember," Yuriy began to speak with him, "the line from the song which Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev presented in his book, 'Malaya Zemlya,' 'On those wooden shells sail iron people?' It was sung by a seaman before a landing on a beachhead under massed intensive fire of the fascist artillery and machineguns. He sang on a small motorboat which can in no way be compared with our mighty steel ship."

"Yes, I remember," Sedletskiy answered.

"Well, that is good," continued the agitator, "and now raise your head a little higher! You are a direct descendent of these iron people. And you see, then it was much more difficult for them than for you..."

Many months passed since that memorable stormy cruise. Seaman Sedletskiy is no longer a timid newcomer but an experienced, tempered seaman who is accustomed to difficulties. Not long before Navy Day the ship accomplished missile firing for record in an outstanding manner. Sedletskiy also demonstrated good sea practice and skill.

Agitator Yuriy Sadovskiy has many such "godsons."

...The agitator met a group of young seamen who had gone to sea for the first time in the gun shell room. They stood perplexed and looked timidly at the complex interlacing of operating mechanisms and boxes with ammunition. It was felt that the abundance of innovations staggered the gunners.

"Why are you sad?" Yuriy asked with a smile. "Is your head spinning? It is nothing. We all began here ..."

And he told about his experience in studying the specialty of missileman and about the best specialists of the department and its traditions:

"Now, let's examine our ship. The entire ship—from stem to stern."

The excursion ended at the battle stations which the newcomers were to service. Here, the agitator told in detail about those who are skillfully mastering weapons and equipment, about their experience, and he wished the young seamen to become worthy successors of the ship's excellent specialists as soon as possible.

Seaman Yu. Sadovskiy recalls that an activist should be able to find the subject and occasion for a talk. For example, the results of socialist competition for the day are summed up, the winners are determined, and the laggards are named. This means that there already is the opportunity to popularize the experience of the leaders and to call on fellow servicemen to be the equal of the right guides in the competition. It is important that the agitator's word be spoken in time and effectively. Otherwise, the sharpness of the agitation is lost and its influence on the men and on the state of affairs in the collective is blunted.

The work experience of the department agitator, Yu. Sadovskiy, is also instructive in the following plane. The activist is guided absolutely correctly in his activity by the main rule: "One should agitate primarily by example." Not by words, but in practice. He is the best missileman on the ship.

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## NAVAL FORCES

### TRAINING ON THE BEZUKORIZNENNY

Moscow ZNAMENOSETS in Russian No 7, Jul 81 (signed to press 23 Jun 81) p 15

[Article by Captain First Rank N. Radchenko and A. Sologubov (photographer) :  
"The 'Bezukoriznennyy' Attacks"]

[Text] They asked us at headquarters: do you want to go on the "Bezukoriznennyy"--hurry, its engines were warming up. We already knew that the fleet exercise had reached its highest point of intensity and that the guardship for which we headed had only a short while ago entered the base and was at mooring. According to the exercise plan, it had to battle against enemy surface ships and attack his submarines while, at the same time, repulsing an air attack. In short, the "Bezukoriznennyy" was assigned an active role in the exercise, making it possible for us to fully see the activities of the crew, which had become the pioneer of socialist competition in honor of the 26th CPSU Congress in the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet.

As a theater starts with the cloakroom, so a ship starts with the gangplank. A clean, smart gangplank, the clear report and dashing outer appearance of the watch post commander on the quarter-deck, the glitter of stripped copper and the cleanliness of the deck all made up a first favorable impression of the "Bezukoriznennyy." Further acquaintance with the ship did not weaken but, on the contrary, strengthened these impressions and confirmed our opinion that its crew was given no advance warning.

Sailors have used the expression "ships, like people, have their own destiny" for a long time. By this they mean that a ship unites the destinies of dozens of different people and merges them into a single ship-wide destiny, as if a collective portrait of the crew had been created. The first lines of both the fate and the history of the guardship "Bezukoriznennyy" are being written. The ship is young and its crew is also young. However, this is a good example of the saying: young, but not green. The crew announced itself at the top of its voice during the recent cruise. The "Bezukoriznennyy" spent all of the work days of the historic 26th CPSU Congress far from the motherland. The glow of those unforgettable days found colorful expression in the military exploits book of the Komsomol members which the deputy ship commander for political affairs, Captain Lieutenant Pavel Fedorovich Paliy, is now preserving as a relic. The crew of the "Bezukoriznennyy" stood on pre-Congress watch on the ocean for 26 weeks. Each week's results and its heroes were entered into the military exploits book which has become an original receptacle of advanced experience in organizing socialist competition.



However, the "Bezukoriznenny" did not stand moored in base too long. The fleet exercise was yet another advancement stage for it in fulfilling the socialist obligations of the year of the 26th party Congress. The commander-in-chief of the Navy, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. G. Gorshkov, observed the activities of the crews at this time. Therefore, everything that was positive, that was born on the ocean, was used to not only to confirm the glory of this top ship but also to make a determined step toward the main goal of the year--to raise the ship to the ranks of the outstanding ones.

"To your places, weigh anchor and cast off the lines."

The political worker Pally, apologizing, made a helpless gesture: it was time, he said, to pass over the bottom. It was now time for us to climb to the commander's post, from where it was more convenient to observe the work of the mooring line crews and where all of the information on the crew's activities was assembled. One can also get a good look at the entire ship from this post--swift, formidable, personifying along with its crew the modern navy, vigilantly standing on the ocean watch of the fatherland.

The missile crew members had the leading role on this cruise. By pre-arrangement, they actually had to deliver missile strikes. However, this did not really mean that the sailors in the other ship subunits were only onlookers. Going out to sea is an intense time. The missile crew members fire but the helmsmen, signalmen, radar operators, and even the cooks support their success because without the excellent navy borshch where can the strength be found for victory in a sea battle.

Captain Third Rank Yu. Rykov, the commander of the guardship, is strict and full of concentration. The loudspeakers broadcast not only the reports from the intra-ship battle posts but also the scenarios coming from the flagship. Sitting solemnly in a high armchair (local sharp-tongued individuals call it a throne), Yuriy Vladimirovich holds a thick copybook in front of him where he wrote down everything important that he must immediately react to and make an appropriate decision on. It is better not to disturb the commander at such moments. He guides the ship confidently, without fuss or nervousness. The son of a naval front-line officer, Yuriy Vladimirovich is continuing a family tradition. I remember him when he was still a very young lieutenant. At that time he headed a missile battery on a large anti-submarine ship which the present unit commander then commanded. Now, climbing to the commander's bridge, Yuriy Vladimirovich himself teaches the young lieutenants and warrant officers (michman) how to direct their subunits.

The scenario has arrived from the flagship: there is the threat of an air attack from the northeast. The commander repeated the message and issued the order:

"Prepare the surface-to-air missile system to repel the attack."

The stopwatches click. The moments of waiting slip by inexorably.

At the missile weapon control posts there are two battery commanders, two socialist competition rivals: Senior Lieutenant Vladimir Ubyy-Vovk and Lieutenant Nikolay Pavlovskiy. Both were educated at the ChVVMU [Black Sea Higher Naval School] imeni P. S. Nakhimov. Only Ubyy-Vovk had already had many successful missile launches to his credit while the present firing was Pavlovskiy's debut.

Electronic devices detected the air target at the maximum distance. The missile systems had also already locked in on it. It became clear that it was approaching on such a relative bearing that an attack by Pavlovskiy's battery would have the greatest effect.

The seconds pass and the battery commander presses the button.

Launch!

The fiery arrow, leaving a smoky train, rushes toward the target.

The restrained voice of the commander resounds through the ship:

"Good lads, missile crew members!"

Yes, it is not necessary to add to or subtract from this. Everyone in the commander's post at this time was delighted with the masterful work of the missile crew members and the golden hands of the people who had created such a perfect and accurate weapon.

Meanwhile the cruise continued and the sailors of the "Bezukoriznenny", although conditionally, continued to deliver strikes against the "enemy." Late at night an impressive commission gathered in the cabin of the political worker to sum up the exercise and determine the winners of the competition under the motto "an outstanding result for each training day." These strict and uncompromising people had to experience a certain amount of difficulty. The entire crew worked outstandingly on the exercise and each person was deserving of praise. However, they nevertheless noted the very best. Besides the missile crew members, others recognized as winners in the competition were the helmsman Senior Seaman S. Lavrenov, the radar operator Petty Officer Second Class A. Satimov, radio operator Petty Officer Second Class Ye. Pechenkin, and still many other sailors.

A critique took place a few days after the exercise. While noting the activities of its participants, the commander-in-chief also praised the "Bezukoriznenny". The pioneer of naval competition found itself at the top.

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## LOGISTICAL SERVICES AND SPECIAL TROOPS

### TROOP INDOCTRINATION: ON THE BAM RAILWAY PROJECT

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russiar. No 10, May 81 (signed to press 11 May 81)  
pp 3-5

[Article by Lt Col V. Kupriyanov, commander of a mechanization battalion and delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress, Eastern Sector of BAM: "The Military Workers on the BAM Project Are True to Their Word"]

[Text] There are days in the life of every Soviet individual that illuminate labor and public deeds with particular vividness and give him an even sharper awareness of the need to perform his duty to the party and the Soviet fatherland in model fashion. The days of the historic 26th congress of our native Leninist party were such unforgettable days for me. At the congress I was the representative of the detachment of military railroad builders and BAM [Baikal-Amur Mainline] workers in the delegation of communists from the USSR Armed Forces. This will stay with me forever. I felt particular pride in the latest achievements of the personnel of the mechanization battalion I have been entrusted to command. In their letter to the Kremlin Palace of Congresses, the fighting men of our collective reported to the 26th CPSU Congress that they are celebrating every working day with shock labor and overfulfill each daily assignment by almost 50 percent. This is a high rate of success even for the experienced BAM construction workers.

In five years of military service and work on BAM I have seen how great the labor enthusiasm of Soviet young people is with my own eyes. They have done the impossible and accomplished the improbable right in front of me. Under the difficult conditions of road construction today also they are demonstrating true courage, patriotism and loyalty to the traditions of the pioneers and construction workers of the first five-year plans.

But young people do not become this way all at once, nor all by themselves. I personally cannot imagine organizational and indoctrination work without relying on my helpers, the communists, Komsomol activists and agitators. They are the ones who with their reassuring words and personal example help young fighting men become deeply aware of their participation in this great state cause: the conquest and development of the eastern parts of the country. And the higher the level of ideological influence of the activists is, the more confidently and boldly the military construction workers on BAM fight for top

scores in labor and competition. The winner in this is our common cause, completing construction work at the main shock construction project in the country ahead of schedule.

Our labor collective fulfilled its five-year plan in September of last year. The men of the battalion laid more than 1 million cubic meters of earth into embankments in the railroad sector. For the third year in a row our subunit has been the initiator of socialist competition among railroad troops. Every other man in the battalion is outstanding in combat and political training and a highly rated specialist, while almost one-third of the men have received the medal "For Construction of the Baikal-Amur Mainline" for their heroic labor.

I am often asked: What is the secret of your success? There is really no special secret. The main thing is to rely skillfully on the activists and see that each member of the multinational military collective performs his duties exactly.

I recall the words of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at the 26th party congress: "Socialism gives rise to a new attitude toward labor. One of its vivid manifestations has been and remains socialist competition. It provides us with models of understanding public duty, heroism and unselfishness in labor."

Competition also helps us overfulfill production assignments and maintain combat readiness at the necessary level. I receive a great deal of help not only from the officers and warrant officers [praporshchiki] but, as I have already mentioned, the communists, Komsomol activists and agitators. Their constant educational influence and exemplary labor in all sectors of production and public activities are invaluable.

The slogan "No One Falls Behind!" has properly become a law of life, study and labor for the military construction workers on BAM. The pioneers, the people who are living under this slogan on BAM, do not fear any difficulties. "If you yourself have learned to do a good job," PFC V. Lizunov once told his fellow servicemen, "then why not share your skills with a comrade? Even if he is your rival, he will get better, and you will have to do a little more. This means that the spirit of competition will be even greater and our creativity, initiative and individual skills will show more vividly. And in the end, our common cause will benefit."

These words by this leading specialist make the meaning of the slogan under which the men of our battalion are competing very clear.

The company commanded by communist Capt V. Lobanov, a winner of the Leninist Komsomol Prize, is rightly considered the best in the battalion. In this subunit it is really true that no one falls behind. More than half of the men are outstanding in combat training; they are skillful drivers who have gained a great deal of know-how working on construction of BAM. In this company the slogan "No one falls behind" has become an immutable norm of army service, a law of the military fraternity.



I also want to say a good word for the contribution made to the common cause by agitators PFC Yu. Dobrovolskiy and Privates N. Filimontsev and B. Puzakov. Not only do they inspire the men to successful performance of all missions by their own personal example, but in their free time they give their comrades interesting talks about major events in our country and abroad.

In discussions and explaining to the men the document "Basic Directions of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and the Period Until 1990," activists often cite the example of the heroic labor of military construction workers on BAM, name the leading soldiers of their platoon and battalion, and call on their fellow servicemen to do shock work in the year of the 26th party congress.

Or take the example of Private Nikolay Korchagin, secretary of the Komsomol bureau of the company. He is an outstanding worker and skillfully organizes various mass agitation activities. His comrades probably call him "their Pavel Korchagin." I think there is good reason to say this. The two Korchagins have much in common in character and in their deeds: enthusiasm, initiative and a yearning for things that are new, difficult and unknown. If Pavel Korchagin is to us a symbol of the courage and bravery of Komsomol members in the first five-year plans, our Nikolay Korchagin represents the glorious detachment of army Komsomol members of the 1980's.

It is against activists such as these that the leaders in socialist competition measure themselves. Among these leaders are Sgt A. Gantsev, a bulldozer operator who fulfilled two norms in one year; Sgt Yu. Skosyrskiy, a drilling machine operator; PFC V. Ivanov, a dump truck driver; M. Klímenko, an excavator operator; and other fighting men. They have all shown themselves to be remarkable specialists and excellent moral guides for young people. How well they work! When you see them working, you just love it. They do everything smoothly and quickly! Every move is calculated and polished. They attained this perfection through hard work and study every day.

Competition for a further improvement in combat readiness, production efficiency and work quality, and solid military order in each subunit is spreading in the Eastern sector of BAM. After all, there is no higher or more honorable duty than to serve your country and your party loyally and to defend and increase that which the people have created.

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## PERCEPTIONS, VIEWS, COMMENTS

### COMMENTS ON NATO'S ASW AVIATION

Moscow ZNAMENOSSETI in Russian No 7, Jul 81 (signed to press 23 Jun 81) p 30

[Article by Captain First Rank I. Kosikov: "ASW Aviation"]

[Text] From the deep and thorough analysis of the international situation made by the 26th CPSU Congress it is evident that, fanning the myth about the "Soviet military threat," the United States and other NATO countries are using it to exacerbate the international situation, and from year to year they are increasing their military expenditures on developing various types of weapons. Great attention is being paid at the same time to the development of anti-submarine resources.

An important place in the struggle against submarines, as the foreign press notes, is allotted to the anti-submarine air force which consists of deck-landing planes and helicopters, and also shore-based planes.

Aviation was used as long ago as the First World War in the struggle against submarines. It achieved great success during the Second World War. Out of the total number (781) of fascist submarines destroyed, 336 (or 43 percent of the total) were sunk by naval aviation.

Foreign military specialists feel that the air force capabilities meet, to the greatest extent, the requirements of the battle against submarines. At the present time the U. S. Navy has the anti-submarine P-3 Orion aircraft, with A, B, and C modifications, which differ from each other mainly in on-board equipment, armament, and some design elements. Only the P-3C aircraft, which went into service in 1969, is in series production. As the foreign press reports, the use of the more precise equipment of this modification of the aircraft has permitted a decrease in crew size from 12 to 10.

The following are the aircraft's basic performance characteristics; the maximum flight speed at an altitude of 4,600 meters is 765 kilometers per hour; the patrolling speed at an altitude of 450 meters is 380 kilometers per hour; the maximum take-off weight is 61,250 kilograms; the practical ceiling is 9,000 meters; the radius of activity when patrolling in the target area at an altitude of 450 meters is 2,500 kilometers; the maximum flight duration at search altitude is 17.2 hours.

The plane's weaponry is placed in the fuselage section and on ten external underwing pylons. Depending on the mission being carried out, the plane can take various types of weapons in the following variations; in the weapon bay--nuclear depth charges; eight ordinary depth charges; eight Mk-46 anti-submarine homing torpedoes;

one Mk-25, Mk-39, Mk-55, or Mk-56 mine; three Mk-36 or Mk-52 mines; torpedoes, Bullpup guided missiles, and mines can be suspended on the underwing pylons. The total weight of the weaponry in the fuselage section is 3,200 kilograms. Radio sonobuoys (active and passive) are the basic means of searching for and detecting submarines. The majority of buoys are standard in size. Up to 87 such buoys can be placed on a P-3C plane. The type of buoy selected depends on the mission being conducted by the crew. They are thrown down with the help of launchers resembling tubular slides. Some 48 such slides, which are equipped before flight, are placed in the lower part of the fuselage.

The Norwegian and New Zealand navies also have the P-3C and this aircraft is being readied for sale, after re-fitting, to Australia and Canada.

Among the new basic anti-submarining aircraft in the navies of several Nato countries, one should note the Breguet 1150 Atlantic (France) which replaced the outdated American basic patrol plane, the P-2H Neptune, in 1964. The Atlantic is equipped with Jezebel (used at the first stage of searching for a submarine) and Julie (for pinpointing its coordinates after detection) radio sonobuoy systems. A magnetometer with an activity range of about 300 meters, a gas analyzer for detecting exhaust gas from the running engines of a diesel submarine, and two early-warning radars with a 22-110 kilometer activity range are also used in searches.

According to the findings of foreign military specialists, the most optimum condition for using Atlantic-type aircraft is for eight-hour patrols at low altitudes within a radius up to 1,100 kilometers from the coast.

The British navy has adopted the Nimrod aircraft as a replacement for the obsolete basic Shackleton plane. This is the first basic anti-submarine aircraft in the NATO countries with jet engines. Its practical ceiling is about 9,000 meters, and its flight range is 5,560 kilometers.

The anti-submarine armament of the Nimrod consists of mines, depth charges, aerial bombs, and torpedoes placed in different combinations in a special compartment.

The NATO navies have recently begun to make ever greater use of anti-submarine helicopters for the anti-submarine defense of surface vessels. Foreign specialists note that in the struggle against submarines, helicopters have the following advantages in comparison with surface ships:

- the search speed of the anti-submarine helicopter, which exceeds the speed of anti-submarine ships, permits a significantly faster arrival at the area where the submarine was detected;

- the capability to examine a considerable area of water in short periods of time with the aid of lowered GAS[sonar equipment]; this equipment's effectiveness is increased because of its ability to operate lower than the temperature jump layer with the total absence of interference from its own noises;

- finally, the anti-submarine helicopters are less expensive than deck-based anti-submarine aircraft and many times cheaper than even the small anti-submarine ships.

The shortcomings of anti-submarine helicopters, as the West German magazine TRUPPENPRAXIS reports, is the low combat steadiness relative to the PVC/air defense facilities of the service ships and air force, the relatively small activity radius, the constant dependence on the technical navigational aids of the carrier, and the difficulty, and sometimes even the impossibility, of using them in bad weather.

In the mid-1970's the new light multipurpose helicopter "Limps", equipped with a magnetic detector, active and passive buoys, a search RLS/radar, Mk-46 torpedoes, and a complete computer was developed in the United States. Plans call for the production of about 200 such aircraft.

All of these measures are essential ingredients in the aggressive plans of NATO and make it necessary to improve the combat training condition of the Soviet sailors, and vigilantly keep an eye on the aggressive preparations of the imperialists.

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